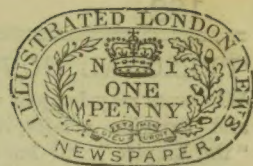


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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

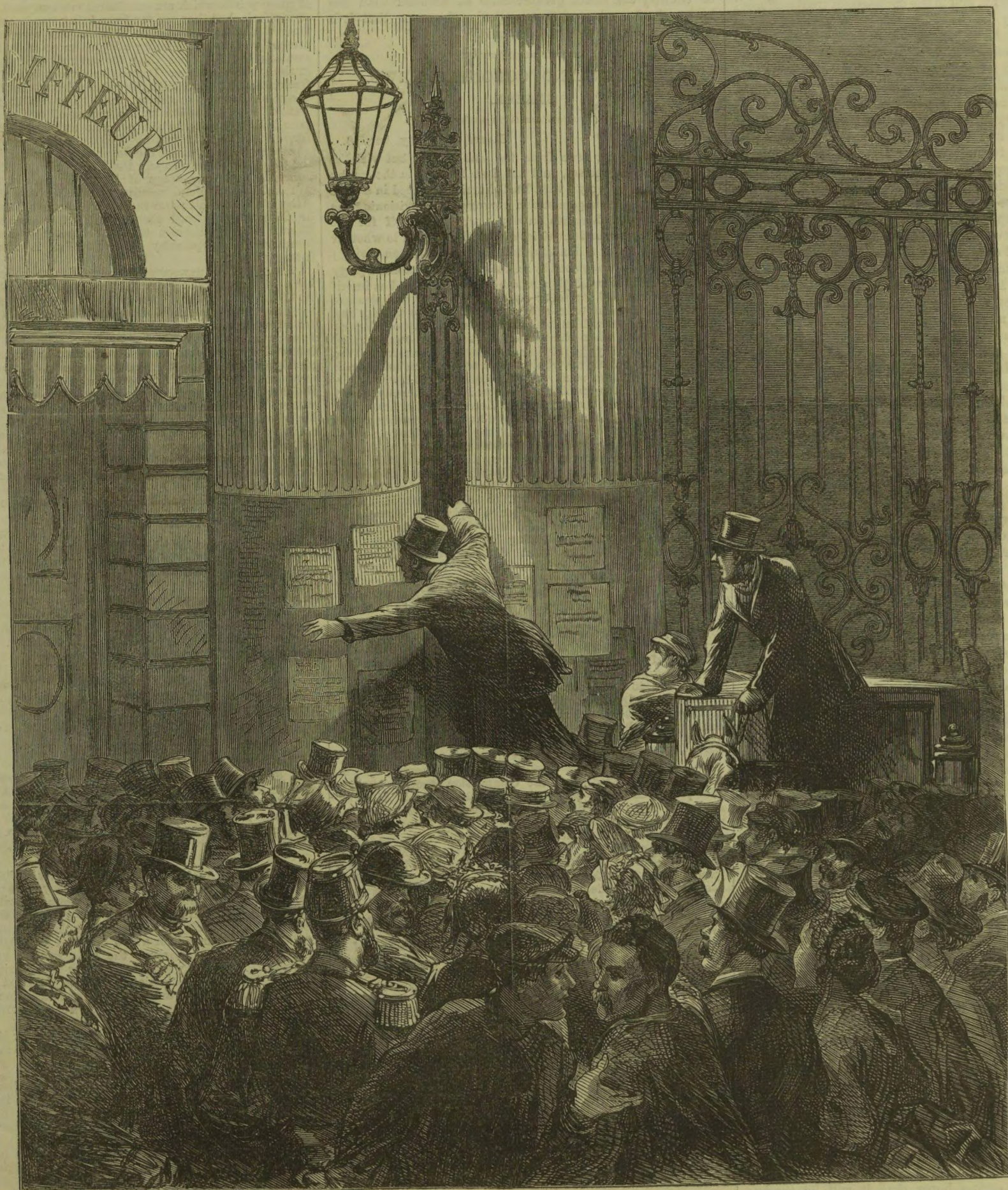


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SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEPENCE,



THE WAR: CROWD IN FRONT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AT PARIS READING THE WAR TELEGRAMS.
SEE PAGE 201.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

Whatever may happen within a week or two to the French and Prussian armies, it seems quite safe to assume that "the Empire" will have to bear a heavy strain. That peculiar system of personal government which was devised and initiated in France by Napoleon III., and which was meant to be administered ultimately and solely by a single mind and will, seems in danger of falling to pieces beneath its own weight. Indeed, there are not wanting people who say that it is doomed; that it has had its day; that it has done its work, good and bad; that it will now have to yield place to some other system; that it never took root in the heart of France; and that it is doubtful whether it ever could have done so. We cannot adopt their too confident language; but we suspect that the Provisional Government which succeeded that over which M. Ollivier presided, although nominally appointed by the Emperor, and ruling France in his name, is probably not more trusted by him than he is consulted by it.

After all, we believe that the Emperor himself was nearly the only man of eminence connected with the system who cherished in his heart of hearts designs worthy of the age and of the country in which he lives. In the ideal upon which he fixed his thoughts, and in conformity with which he shaped his purposes, he was a much better Sovereign than the necessity which was born of his first crime of ambition, and the circumstances which thenceforward dogged his path, would permit him to be in reality. His unshaken alliance with this country, under enticing temptations as well as under stinging provocations, should not be lost sight of by Englishmen of any political creed. In the Crimean War, in the Chinese campaign, in the Indian mutiny, and in the commercial treaty effected with this country, he showed an appreciation of what was noble and generous in policy, no less than of what was permanently beneficial to his people and to his dynasty, in a manner deserving our recognition. It does not become us, therefore, in the season of his misfortunes, to give indulgence to vindictive feelings in regard to him. Our sympathy is due to him, and will be readily paid by most of our countrymen. Whether he shall continue to occupy the first social position in France, or rush upon his fate in battle, or live out the remnant of his days as an exile, we, at least, will not be amongst those who cast contempt upon him in the day of his trouble. We never admired him beyond measure; but, now that his good fortune has deserted him, we shall not overwhelm him with censure.

For the system of government, however, under which the manhood of France has been pressed down for the last eighteen years, we have no regret. The sooner it perishes, and the more effectually, the better. If the state of France rendered its establishment necessary, it was at best a necessary evil. It has done much to foster in Frenchmen a cynical unbelief in all that is truly patriotic, unselfish, and internationally obligatory. The spirit of it has developed itself in apathy and indifference to domestic affairs, and in exacting meddlesomeness in regard to the affairs of other nations. It has taught France to think that that is right which ministers to her pride or greatness, and that whatever rivals her in either respect ought to be suppressed. Hence, ever since the institution of the Empire, we have heard occasionally of "rectification of frontiers" in compensation for successes achieved, either for, or by, neighbouring nations. And the phrase, innocent as it appears at first glance, has always concealed behind it a world of disagreeable meaning. It signified, of course, a restless and uncertain foreign policy; and, we need not add, when France has been uneasy in her relations to all or either of the States which surround her, Europe has had, in many ways, to bemoan the misfortune.

To say that since the rejection by England of the Emperor's projected Congress for the settlement of disputed, or, more correctly speaking, disputable, European questions, and for arranging the proportions and conditions of a general disarmament, peace has been maintained, is to use language in a sense which, though technically true, is false in substance. Peace was not formally violated till within the last month, but for many years it has been little better than an armed truce. Every Power has been doomed to suffer under the pressure of burdens far more onerous than would have been imposed upon it if only the Empire had been satisfied. The blame, perhaps, is not exclusively due to it. Whether it impressed its own character upon the tendency of the times, or whether the tendency of the times really moulded its character, we leave an open question; but there can be no doubt that the evils inflicted upon Europe by a revived taste for arms, and for the excitement of war, have been enormous. What ruinous expenses have been incurred, not by France only, but by other European States, in what has been called the "insurance" of national security! What a mad race for superiority in naval and military preparations! What unnecessary numbers of men have been diverted from the pursuits of industry! What a perverted application of scientific knowledge and of mechanical genius to invent and construct the deadliest weapons of destruction! What sudden panics have convulsed the money exchanges of Europe! What violent alterations of values! And, finally, what a wide demoralisation of public sentiment!

Well, we cannot presume to foretell that this unhappy state of things will be brought to an end by the present war, but we have strong hopes that it will, let the immediate issue be whatever it may. The course of events,

so unexpected, so awful, so retributory to such as put their trust in war, is reading all nations a solemn lesson—a lesson which the present generation, we trust, will be unable to forget. The immense armies which France has raised under the second empire, the perfect discipline to which they have been drilled, the ruthless severity with which the conscription has been plied, and the superior weapons with which it has been armed, have rather been a snare to France than her defence. They impelled her to rush into war when there really was no just ground for it, and, we are afraid to think, with a too "light heart." Nobody will be guilty of imputing to her children want of patriotism, courage, or skill. Why have they not availed, then, to beat back the invaders of their soil? Is it not because they have been devoted, less to the defence of the country—which, indeed, is in no danger—than to the perpetuation of a particular form of government? France need have had, need have still, no foes to fear. No foreign people covets her soil; no European Power desires to molest her. In all those possessions which make nations prosperous and powerful she is rich, and will continue so, however this war may end. If she could also be content with her lot, she would be happy. Things are tending to this consummation. Liberty will come to be prized, before long, above the visions of ambition or the trophies of battle. She is getting rid of her bad dreams—or, rather, she is being shaken out of them by violence—but to whatever external form of government she may presently awake, an immense majority of her children, we cannot doubt, will have learned to appreciate the trite but oft-forgotten truths, that the best defence of rulers is to be found in the affection of their subjects, and that love of country can effect greater feats of heroism than the best-trained armies—always supposing, however, that it is enlisted for "defence, not defiance."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 18.

With no reassuring news from the seat of war, but with the French army in retreat, and the first fortress in the empire invested by the enemy; with Paris hurriedly placed in a state of defence, and arrangements in progress for provisioning the city; with loud demands in the Corps Législatif for the Emperor's return, and inquiries of the Ministry as to whether it is the country or a dynasty that they are intent on saving; and with blood already shed by a section of the Republican party to hasten on that revolution which so many regard as imminent,—the vaunted capital of civilisation, luxury, and pleasure offers at the present time a spectacle of intense anxiety and abject depression such as it has not known since those days of December, 1851, when the advent of the Napoleonic régime was inaugurated by the rattling discharge of musketry and the roar of cannon along the whole line of the western boulevards.

There have been some exciting scenes in the Corps Législatif, towards the proceedings of which Paris anxiously turned in default of news from Alsace and Lorraine. The first act of the new Ministry after the Chambers had unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the army declaring that it had deserved well of the country, was to introduce and carry a bill for swelling the forces engaged in resisting the invasion. A demand made by Count de Kératry that Marshal Leboeuf should be summoned before a Parliamentary Commission gave rise to a scene of indescribable confusion, to calm which M. Thiers interposed, observing, in true French style, that "it was not the time to call from the battle-field to the bar of the Chamber a brave soldier who was baring his breast to the bullets of the enemy!" The next day, however, Count de Palikao informed the deputies that the Emperor had accepted the Marshal's resignation as Major-General of the army, adding that before the expiration of four days two new corps d'armée, each 35,000 strong, would be in front of the enemy. A discussion ensued with reference to the expulsion of Germans, subjects of Powers with whom France was then at war, from the French territory, when the Minister of the Interior stated that as many as 1200 per day were being sent off from Paris alone. The reporter of the Commission to which M. Jules Favre's proposition for the appointment of a defence committee, selected from among the deputies, had been referred announced that the Commission had rejected the proposal in question, as it afterwards appeared, by 8 votes to 7. M. Raspail then protested, without avail, against the further detention of M. Rochefort, now that the term of imprisonment sanctioned by the Chamber had expired; and the Commission reported against the proposition for postponing payment of all bills of exchange for thirty days, but recommended that legal proceedings should be compulsorily deferred for a month, and for a longer period in the case of individuals serving in the army. On Saturday, on the proposition of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, a bill empowering the Bank of France to increase its issue of notes to 2,400,000,000f. was declared urgent; and a declaration was made by Comte de Palikao to the effect that Marshal Bazaine had assumed the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the army, which implied, he observed, that there was no external or superior commander.

On Saturday, too, M. Gambetta revives the question of a defence committee, urging that the report on M. Jules Favre's proposition should be sent to the bureaux for consideration without waiting for it to be discussed in the Chamber. On this being opposed by the Minister for War, M. Guyot-Montpayroux demanded of the latter whether he desired to be the Minister of the Chamber or of the Tuileries; and M. Gambetta said there was no alternative but to raise the question of a defence committee at the tribune. "We must know," said he, "whether we have to choose between the safety of the country or the salvation of a dynasty," an observation that was received with loud applause by the Left, with outcries by the Right, and vehement applause by the occupants of the galleries, which caused the President to direct the latter to be cleared; an order which he, however, subsequently countermanded.

The Chamber sat on Sunday, when M. Jules Favre presented a petition asking that the Emperor should return to Paris, and all military men should be dispatched to the army, and that the defence of that portion of the country not exposed to the invasion of the enemy should be intrusted to

the National Guard. On Tuesday nothing of importance occurred; but yesterday Count Palikao announced that the army had obtained a slight success, and proposed to the Chamber to adjourn until further news arrived. As all telegrams from the seat of war are being rigorously suppressed, ostensibly on military grounds, this proposal was rejected, and it was resolved by an immense majority, on the motion of M. Gambetta, to meet to-day.

A somewhat serious disturbance, variously ascribed to the machinations of the Republican party and Prussian spies, has taken place at La Villette, one of the northern suburbs of Paris. About three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday a barracks belonging to the sapeurs pompiers, or firemen, was attacked by a band of nearly a hundred men, armed with revolvers and long daggers. As things happened, a Lieutenant and some dozen privates only were on guard. Two of the latter were fired at and badly wounded before the police had time to come to their assistance; when these did arrive, they attacked the mob with their drawn swords; but, being received with a volley of pistol shots, had one man killed and three wounded. Eventually, however, the people of the neighbourhood turned out and surrounded the band, capturing some forty-two of them. The outrage is said to have been precipitated by the police having, one day last week, discovered a quantity of arms concealed in a lonely house near the fortifications, as well as a number of documents giving the details of a plot having for its object the establishment of a republic. So many extraordinary rumours are now flying about Paris that this last assertion should perhaps be received with caution; there seems, however, no reason to doubt that the arms referred to were discovered as stated.

Unlikely as it is that Paris could stand a siege, extraordinary exertions are being made to put the fortifications into a state of defence, and thousands of labourers are engaged in extending the fosse, cutting the roads, fixing drawbridges, &c. The Seine, we are told, is to be dammed up and the water turned into the fosse which surrounds the city; while the Bois de Boulogne, the pride of Parisians and one of the most charming pleasure-parks in the world, is doomed to destruction by the Engineer Corps. A few guns have been got into position at those points which are considered most exposed to the Prussian attack, but they are far from being specimens of the best modern artillery. Not that this matters very much, as the present measures are being adopted more with the view of amusing the Parisians than for any real good they would be in the event of a siege. It must be obvious to the most unprofessional mind that, with the principal roads to the capital in the possession of the enemy, the city would be reduced to a state of semi-starvation in the course of two or three days, even if the inhabitants did not rise and compel negotiations for peace to be commenced.

As everyone expected, the Government has declined to allow the Orleanist Princes to join the French army. The Prince de Joinville took advantage of his being an old comrade of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly to solicit that Minister's exertions in his behalf; but the Duke d'Aumale and the Duke de Chartres addressed themselves to the Minister for War direct. This application of the Princes has done much to increase their popularity over here, as it was no doubt intended to.

Several of the newspaper correspondents who were missing have at last turned up. M. Cardon, of the *Gaulois*, and M. Chabrilart, of the *Figaro*, were, it seems, taken prisoners by the Prussians at Wörth, and, after being detained for a few days, were sent, under escort, to Bâle, whence they have returned to Paris. They have published a highly-interesting account of their adventures; but these are completely eclipsed by those of M. About, who has also made his re-appearance among us. Although not captured by the Prussians, the distinguished novelist was so much the victim of circumstances that he was altogether unable to communicate with his friends. The *Soir*, the paper for which he writes, and the ordinary circulation of which is large, is, of course, selling better than ever just now; so much so, indeed, that people are beginning to fancy that the disappearance has been concocted for the purpose of securing a certain amount of notoriety to the journal.

M. Emile Ollivier and his wife are said to have left Paris for Italy.

SPAIN.

An amnesty was issued, on Thursday week, by the Government, embracing all political offences committed since Sept. 29, 1868, and applying to both Republicans and Carlists. It was signed by the Regent and Prim, and all the Ministers, and is said to have given universal satisfaction. The Republican deputies have requested Signor Zorilla to convoke the Cortes immediately, in order to propose the revision of the article of the Constitution which stipulates that the form of government shall be monarchical.

SWITZERLAND.

The seat of war being now far removed from the Swiss frontier, the Federal Council has decided to dismiss to their homes two of the divisions placed on a war footing.

AUSTRIA.

The official journal denies as absolutely false the statement of the *Berlin Post* that Count Beust, impressed by the late events, had taken steps for the convocation of a diplomatic conference, having for its object the re-establishment of peace. The same journal also denies that Count Beust had sent a circular to this effect to the Austrian representatives at neutral Courts.

ITALY.

Signor Lanza has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government adheres to its neutral policy. It proposes to increase the army, but only to provide against a state of weakness and anxiety, and to guarantee the safety of the interior of the country. This is given as the explanation of the fresh levy and of the demand for a new credit of £1,600,000.

The Senate has approved the bills relative to financial measures. Yesterday week, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to Signor Scialoja, positively declared that the rumours of threatening armaments or concentration of troops on the Italian frontier by a friendly Power were totally devoid of foundation.

A telegram, dated Florence, states that Signor Mazzini has been arrested at Palermo, and sent by the Government to Gaeta.

BELGIUM.

The King and the Queen, with the Count of Flanders, who commands the cavalry of the Belgian army, on Tuesday inspected the troops stationed near Louvain. The Royal party were received by General Guillaume, Minister for War, and remained for more than six hours on horseback to review all the troops massed on that strategically important point. The reception by the troops was enthusiastic in the highest degree.

In the Chamber of Representatives, yesterday week, a sum of 15,000,000f. was voted for the army, 2,250,000f. for the armament of Termonde and Antwerp, and 500,000f. for the armament of the National Guard.

The Senate, last week, adopted unanimously an address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. In this address special allusion is made to the sympathetic support of the English Government and people. The Communal Council of Brussels also voted an address of thanks and gratitude to the Queen and people of England for their sympathy and aid towards maintaining the neutrality of Belgium.

INDIA.

A telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has requested the Government to reduce the income tax after October, in consequence of the commercial depression and the political discontent, which is becoming serious. Malwa has again been visited by floods. Another telegram states that a bill has been laid before the Viceroy's Council to amend the penal code by providing punishment for sedition. The cash balance in the Treasury in June was £2,400,000 above that at the same date last year.

The experiment of sowing Carolina rice in British Burmah has proved a failure.

General Luther Vaughan succeeds General Paton in the command of the Allahabad division.

THE WAR.

The Supplement to this week's Number contains a Map of the country between Paris and the Prussian frontier at Saarbrück, from west to east more than 200 miles, with Châlons-sur-Marne, 107 miles distant from Paris, nearly in the centre of the Map. The cluster of tents placed about twenty-two miles north of Châlons, at a village called Mourmelon, indicates the position of the great permanent camp—a sort of French Aldershot, on a much larger scale, which is used for the yearly display of military manoeuvres in time of peace. It is here that the reserve forces of the French empire, consisting of the Marine Infantry and other troops withdrawn from the naval expedition fitted out at Cherbourg and Brest, with the Garde Mobile, the recruits, the volunteers, and the few regiments or battalions of the Line which had been left in different parts of the country, are now being collected and organised into a second great army. The first great army, which was entitled the Army of the Rhine, after being deprived of its right wing and a portion of its centre corps d'armée, by the defeats of Marshal M'Mahon and General Frossard at Wörth and Forbach, on Saturday the 6th inst., now stands between Metz and Verdun. It will be observed by a glance at the Map that there are two rivers, the Meuse and the Moselle, which in this part of France hold a general course nearly parallel to each other, with an interval of thirty or forty miles between their streams, flowing northward from the Vosges mountains, to pass through the Belgian and Rhenish provinces, and at length to join the Rhine. The space inclosed between the Moselle and the Meuse, which embraces some portions of three French Departments, two of them named after those two rivers and one named after the river Meurthe, has become the actual theatre of war, since the advance of the Prussian forces and the retreat of the French from the easterly portion of Lorraine, between the Moselle and the Saar. It requires some attention to comprehend the events of the campaign since the middle of last week, when the French army, still under the eye of the Emperor Napoleon, was being collected by Marshal Bazaine, as it seemed, for a battle in front of Metz to meet the Prussian approach from St. Avold. Our readers must observe on the map, above all things, the situation of Metz, bearing in mind its great importance as a fortress, arsenal, and protected encampment for any number of troops—the real base of the whole Imperial strategy in the late attack on the German frontier, from which it is but forty miles distant by railway. The fortified city of Metz, they will remark, is connected by railway with Thionville, a frontier fortress, on the north, and with Nancy, the capital of old Lorraine, on the south; but the line to Nancy forms a junction at Frouard with the Great Eastern Railway of France, leading on the one hand to Strasbourg, on the other hand to Paris. There is no railway from Metz to Verdun across that piece of country which lies between the Moselle and the Meuse. This is a circumstance of the greatest moment in the case of a French army at Metz seeking to make good its retreat towards Châlons, supposing the enemy to have interrupted its communications with the main line of the Great Eastern Railway in the neighbourhood of Nancy. Such is the case which we now have to describe.

The army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, which had defeated and dispersed the corps d'armée of Marshal M'Mahon and damaged that of General de Failly, in the action at Wörth, soon obtained possession of all the passes of the Vosges mountains, leading from Alsace westward into Lorraine. The topography of that mountain and forest district, which lies beyond the limits of our small Map in this week's Supplement, may be correctly studied in our large Map of the Seat of War, presented with the Number for Aug. 6. The victorious Germans, having occupied Saverne immediately after the flight of the French, proceeded to execute three important operations. The Crown Prince must have united under his command, when the reinforcements from Landau and Gernersheim, in Germany, came up to repair his losses in the battle, nearly 200,000 men. He therefore detached the Baden contingent, under General Beyer, to lay siege to Strasbourg; employed a part of his Bavarian troops in seizing the mountain forts of La Petite Pierre, Lützelstein, Pfalzburg or Phalsbourg, and other places, as far as the valley of the Upper Saar, but disregarding Bitsch, which lay out of his way; and conducted the main body of his forces westward across the province of Lorraine, probably through Dieuze and Château Salins, to strike the line of railway between Nancy and Metz. If this was a preconcerted movement, in combination with the direct advance of the King, Prince Frederick Charles, and General Steinmetz, from the Lower Saar valley by St. Avold towards Metz, we cannot but admire the skill of the famous Prussian strategist, Count Moltke, who is said to plan and direct all military operations on that side. From the night of his passing the French frontier, Wednesday the 3rd, at Weissenburg, the army of the Crown Prince, during an entire week, was separated from the two other German armies by a width of nearly seventy miles, a hostile country, in part mountainous, and with very difficult roads, some days in very wet weather. The incidents of his march will afford subjects for some illustrations in our next Paper, since Mr. Landells, the Special Artist of this Journal, had by that time arrived at the headquarters of the Crown Prince, and has sent us a few sketches which we have not yet been able to engrave. What seems most remarkable is the precision with which the movements of his Royal Highness were timed, notwithstanding all physical and moral obstacles, to keep pace with the movements of the Prussian centre and right wing from the Saar towards Metz. On Saturday last the forces of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, under the chief command of King William, sat down before Metz, at a place called Herny, about

seven miles east of that city; and on the same day a detachment from the army of the Crown Prince seized Pont-a-Mousson, a town and railway station half way between Metz and Nancy; which performance was followed, next day, by the breaking up of the railway at the Frouard junction and the conquest of the undefended city of Nancy. It is said that four Prussian dragoons took Nancy that afternoon, riding through the streets, and meeting with no resistance; other accounts give the number at twenty-six. Next day the Mayor and Corporation were compelled, as in other French towns, to furnish the conquerors with food and lodging, forage for their horses, and a sum of money to pay their expenses. From Nancy, on Monday or Tuesday, the Prussian cavalry rode twenty or thirty miles westward, keeping along the line of the Paris railway, and breaking this at Toul, Commercy, and Bar-le-Duc, which was the farthest limit of their excursion beyond the Meuse. They were at Toul on Sunday afternoon—only 200 Prussian lancers; and the town, which had a French garrison, would not surrender. The object of the raid was not to take such towns, but rather, perhaps, to ascertain beyond doubt that no portion of Marshal M'Mahon's routed corps had got round that way to join the Imperial forces at Metz. The fact was, indeed, that the unlucky M'Mahon, with only 5000 or 6000 men (all that remained of his command, except 3000 men who got into Strasbourg before it was surrounded by the Germans), had taken a vast circuit to Châlons, and arrived there last Tuesday evening. In the mean time, the Crown Prince of Prussia, marching steadily northward on the left bank of the Moselle, came near to cross the road from Metz to Verdun. On Saturday last his outposts were at Vigneulles, ten miles south of that road, but much nearer to Metz than to Verdun; and on the next day the French troops began to withdraw from Metz. Then began a series of bloody conflicts, which has been continued during several days of this week.

It appears that the Prussian advanced guards of the King's army before Metz, at four o'clock last Sunday afternoon, perceived signs of a retrograde movement of the French corps which was still encamping under protection of the fortress. Without delay the brigade of General Goltz attacked the rear guard of General Decaen's corps, formerly the corps of Marshal Bazaine; and succeeded in engaging it in such a severe encounter that the whole corps, and some detachments of the troops under General Frossard, were obliged to hasten to the front to its assistance. General Glümer then led his second brigade, of East Saxons, at once to the front; and the divisions of Generals Kameke and Wrangel opportunely engaged in the fight on the left wing, and ultimately drove back the enemy on all points behind the works of the fortress. In the mean time the French corps under General Ladmirault had endeavoured to fasten upon the right flank of the German forces, but was attacked by General Manteuffel's reserves, who advanced to the beat of the drum, and, storming successively the positions held by different detachments of the enemy, drove them back into the fortress in an equally decisive manner as in other parts of the field. The troops of this wing pushed on as far as Bellecroix and Borny within range of the advanced forts. The Prussians are said to have suffered greatly from the fire of the forts; the French losses are estimated at 4000 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was General Decaen. After fighting four hours the French, as we have said, retired into the town, pursued up to the glacis of the outworks; but victory was claimed on both sides. The Emperor, in a despatch to the Empress, dated from Longeville, a village close to Metz, on Monday, gives this account of the affair:—"The French army commenced to cross over to the left bank of the Moselle. This morning reconnoitring parties announced the presence of the Prussian vanguards. When one half the army had crossed the Prussians attacked in great force, and, after a fight which lasted four hours, were repulsed, with considerable losses."

The personal movements of the Emperor, however, on Monday last, contrasted with those of the King of Prussia on the same day, would seem to afford a significant commentary on their respective interpretations of the military position. King William, on that morning, rode out with his guards, made a reconnaissance of the battle-field, and inspected the arrangements made for the safe removal of the Prussian and French wounded. From the Prussian outposts, occupying the same ground as before the battle, and from the most elevated spots around, nothing could be seen of the enemy on the right bank of the Moselle. Thick clouds of dust which were visible on the opposite side of the river led him to the conclusion that the bulk of the French army had withdrawn. The Emperor himself, at two o'clock that afternoon, took his departure from Metz, with the Prince Imperial, for Verdun. Before he left Metz a proclamation of the Emperor was published, in which he said, "In leaving you to oppose the invading enemy I rely upon your patriotism to defend this great city. You will not allow the foreigners to seize this bulwark of France, and you will emulate the army in courage and devotion. I shall preserve a grateful memory of the welcome I have found within your walls, and I hope to be able to return in happier times to thank you for your noble conduct." The Emperor stayed but one day at Verdun, and on Tuesday arrived at the Camp of Châlons, where he was received by General Canrobert, Marshal M'Mahon, and other officers.

Metz is now in a perfect state of defence, and fully provisioned for a siege. No persons are now allowed to take up residence there without being provided with at least forty days' provisions, and the police have commenced controlling the supply of water to the inhabitants. The safe retreat, however, of the French army from Metz to Châlons, or at least to Verdun, seems to be the most urgent object of Marshal Bazaine, the present Commander-in-Chief. It was announced by the Ministry of War on Wednesday that the bulk of the French army was being concentrated at Etain. Verdun is thirty-seven miles and a half from Metz, and Etain, or Estain, is between those towns. It is not on the most direct road from Metz to Verdun, but on a road rather to the north. From Gravelotte, a village seven miles south-west of Metz, two roads branch off; one runs through Mars la Tour, Harville, and Manheulle direct to Verdun, passing a little to the north of Fresne; the other strikes off in a north-westerly direction by Conflans, and thence along the left bank of the Orne to Etain, some ten miles north of Fresne, whence it descends, in a south-westerly direction, to Verdun. It is probably some ten miles further to Verdun by this road than by the other. The little town of Etain stands on the left bank of the river Orne, thirty miles from Metz, twelve from Verdun, seventeen from the Metz and Thionville railway, and sixty-five miles from Châlons. On the more northerly road, that from Gravelotte to Etain, is a village named Doncourt. Four miles south of this village, on the high road from Gravelotte to Verdun, not far from Mars-la-Tour, is the hamlet of Vionville. It is ten miles west of Metz.

At the hour of writing this summary of recent news, we have but imperfect information of the great battle which took place, on Tuesday last, near Gravelotte, or between Doncourt

and Vionville. Marshal Bazaine, telegraphing to Paris that evening, stated that he had, after fighting eleven hours, repulsed the enemy, numbering 120,000 men, along the whole line; and in a later French telegram from Metz, on Wednesday, it was stated that the French had gained a victory, but suffered great losses. The Marshal said his troops had passed the night in the position they had won; but he would delay his further movements a few hours, in order to complete his stores of ammunition. The following is the German official account, dated from Pont-a-Mousson, seven o'clock on Wednesday evening:—

"Yesterday, Lieutenant-General Alvensleben advanced with three army corps westward of Metz, on the road of the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. A bloody fight took place between the divisions of Generals Decaen, Ladmirault, Frossard, Canrobert, and the Imperial Guard, and the 10th Corps, successively supported by portions of the 8th and 9th Corps under the command of Prince Frederick Charles. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy they were driven back to Metz after a hot fight lasting twelve hours. The loss of infantry, cavalry, and artillery on both sides is very considerable. On our side Generals Von Doering and Von Wedel have been killed, and Generals Von Raut and Von Gruster wounded. His Majesty the King greeted the troops to-day on the field of battle which they had victoriously maintained."

There is another German account, of the same date, which runs thus:—

"Marshal Bazaine, whilst retreating from Metz to Verdun, was attacked, at nine a.m. on the 16th, by the 5th Brandenburg Division (the same which was victorious in the battle of Saarbrück), and was stopped in his march. Our troops showed heroic courage, being opposed by four French corps d'armée, including the Imperial Guard, who fought well and were ably led. Our troops were only reinforced, after six hours' fighting, by the arrival of the 10th Corps d'Armée. The losses on both sides are considerable; but our success is complete, as the French have been prevented from continuing their movement of retreat, and have been driven back to Metz. They have lost 2000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon. The enemy have violated the Convention of Geneva, as they fired on ambulances and surgeons."

The official report of Marshal Bazaine, dated from his headquarters on Wednesday evening, and dispatched from Verdun at eight o'clock, is as follows:—"This morning, about nine o'clock, the corps d'armée commanded by Prince Frederick Charles directed a very vigorous attack on the right of our position. The division of cavalry Forton and the 2nd Army Corps, commanded by General Frossard, well sustained the attack. The corps écheloned to the right and left of Rezanville came up successively to take part in the action, which lasted until night fell. The enemy deployed considerable forces, and several times attempted to return to the attack, but was vigorously repulsed. At the end of the day a fresh corps d'armée sought to turn our left. We have everywhere maintained our position, and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. Our losses also are serious. General Bataille is wounded. In the hottest of the fight a regiment of Uhlans charged the Staff of the Marshal, and twenty men of the escort were placed hors-de-combat. The captain who commanded them was killed. At eight o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the whole line. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 120,000 men."

Arrangements have been completed under which tracings on linen of architectural or mechanical drawings will be allowed to pass to Belgium at the book rate of postage.

Sir Samuel Baker's expedition has been heard of. According to a telegram from Cairo, Sir Samuel was at Tewikiyeh, in the ninth degree of north latitude, on June 13.

The King of Prussia has conferred on his son, the Crown Prince, the order of the Iron Cross of the second class, as a reward for the victory of Weissenburg.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench, Mr. Audley Charles Gosling, Mr. Henry Nevill-Dering, Mr. Edwin Henry Egerton, and the Hon. William Augustus Curzon Barrington, now Third Secretaries, to be Second Secretaries in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

The *New Nation* of July 8 says:—"Grasshoppers have appeared in many parts of the Red River settlement. They almost cover the face of the earth, and have in an incredibly short time left behind them blackness and desolation."

The Postmaster-General announces that the next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 3; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Sept. 9.

An International Conference of Teachers is to take place at Brussels on Sept. 24 next. The subject of discussion will be "The Ideas of Peace, Benevolence, and Gentleness which ought to prevail in the Education of Youth."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes that last year Great Britain took ten million and a half pounds of Indian tea, against seven million and one third in the previous year. This year's increase promises to be proportionally greater. But the basis of all prosperity are the food grains, and in every part of India they promise well.

The text of the treaty of naturalisation which was negotiated between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Motley, the United States Minister in London, is published. British subjects who are naturalised according to law within the United States as citizens thereof shall be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States who are naturalised within the British dominions shall be held to be British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States. Such subjects shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalisation and to resume their nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after May 12, 1870.

Ratifications were exchanged last week at London of the Convention for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade. This convention was signed at Washington on June 3, and is additional to the treaty contracted between the two Governments in 1862 for the same object. It suppresses the mixed courts at Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, and New York, appointed in virtue of that treaty to decide in cases where slavers were captured, and transfers their jurisdiction to the respective courts of the two nations, with a proviso reserving the same power of appeal against the decisions of these courts as is allowed in other cases of maritime prizes. In the case of a British merchant-vessel being captured by an American cruiser, it is provided that she shall be taken to the nearest port in a British colony, and, similarly, that an American vessel shall be handed over to a United States cruiser, or sent to New York or Key West. The negroes are to be set free on British territory. Agreeably to these engagements, fresh instructions are issued to the commanders of the ships of the two nations employed to prevent the African slave trade.



THE WAR: SOLDIERS' MESS IN THE FRENCH CAMP ON THE MOSELLE.



THE WAR: FRENCH MILITARY TRAIN OF BOATS FOR PONTOON BRIDGES.



THE CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The late brilliant achievements of the Crown Prince Frederick William, only son of King William I. of Prussia, and husband of Victoria, Princess Royal of England, in his command of the third German army at Weissenburg and Wörth, give additional interest to his portrait. It may be explained that the King of Prussia holds, in person, the chief command of all the combined armies of Prussia and the other States of the North German Confederation, with those of the allied South German States, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt. The German forces which have entered France are divided into three armies; namely—1. Army of the North, seven corps d'armée each of 35,000 men, those of the Rhine Provinces, Westphalia, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Holstein, and two reserve corps, under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, nephew to the King. 2. Army of the Centre, five corps d'armée, each of 35,000 men, the Guards, the troops of Saxony (Province), Pomerania, Prussia (Province), and Royal Saxony, under the command of the King; but actually managed by General von Steinmetz. 3. Army of the South, the Bavarians (two corps d'armée, 50,000 men), the troops of Wurtemberg (one corps d'armée, 20,000), Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt (two corps d'armée, 35,000 men), Silesia, Posen, and Brandenburg (three corps d'armée, 105,000 men), making 210,000 men altogether, under the command of the Crown Prince.

The position held by the Crown Prince is thus one of great responsibility, as commander-in-chief of the South German contingents. It is a post no less important from political considerations, in keeping the several German Sovereigns up to the standard in loyalty to the national cause, than it is in a military point of view. His Royal Highness, Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, was born on Oct. 18, 1831; and on his tenth birthday received his commission as Sub-Lieutenant. His elementary instruction, in boyhood, was conducted under Dr. Ernest Curtius. He then proceeded to the University of Bonn; after which, under the superintendence of General von Schreckenstein (for a few months Minister of War, in 1848), he completed his military education and cultivated his mind by visits to foreign capitals. On his marriage, in 1858, to the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, which was followed, in 1860, by his commission as Lieutenant-General and chief of the 2nd Pomeranian Corps d'Armée. His first experience of

the stern realities of war was in the campaign against Denmark in 1864; and in 1866, at the outset of the Austrian War, he was appointed to the command of the Silesian army, having his valued friend General von Steinmetz as his second in command. The important part taken by the Crown Prince in the campaign of that year, in Bohemia, at the battle of Sadowa, and in the subsequent advance through Moravia, is within the recollection of all.

The Crown Prince is personally much liked and esteemed. The correspondent of a London daily journal, writing from the camp of the German army, on the day after the battle of Wörth, says:—"I have been the accidental and unseen witness of a little scene just now which is worth recording. A country cart was rumbling down the street with two wounded officers— young men—on their way to the station. An officer on foot beckoned to the driver to stop, and went up to the cart, the occupants of which tried to salute him, but he made a gesture, and, leaning over, entered into conversation with them for ten minutes, evidently asking after their wounds. On parting he shook each by the hand, and continued his way up the street, accompanied by two other officers. He halted at my quarters and inquired if there were any wounded inside—they had been removed, some to their last resting-place—then went on, and, meeting a cart full of wounded soldiers, talked to them each in turn, and so went on, visiting the hospitals and the wounded in the most unostentatious manner. It was the Crown Prince. No wonder his men are fond of him. Many did not know him till he had passed on. He told how the soldiers, one and all, seem to rejoice in their wounds, and make light of them for the sake of the cause; and there was an honest exultation in his tone at the honour of commanding such troops."

After the battle of Wörth, two correspondents of the Paris journals were brought into the presence of the Crown Prince, who ordered them to be set free; and the interview is thus described by one of them:—

"Prince Frederick William, heir to the crown of Prussia, is a man of tall stature, thin, with a calm and placid countenance; but in the curve of his aquiline nose and his dilating nostrils there are evidences of energy, while the rapidity of his glance convinces you of his decision. A full fair beard softens the somewhat stern expression of his

features. He has great simplicity of manner, and affects rather a kind of bourgeois style of speaking, thinking, and general behaviour. He speaks French with great purity, without foreign accent beyond a slight German intonation and occasional hesitation at certain words. 'Do you speak German, Sir?' said he to me. 'No, Prince, not sufficiently.' 'I am sorry for it, as otherwise you would have heard in what manner our troops speak of yours, and in what esteem they hold them.' 'I thank you very much for that opinion.' 'Oh! it is quite deserved. We have all admired the tenacity and the courage which have been evinced by even the humblest of your soldiers.' Then, with much delicate consideration, and almost making excuses for mentioning the facts to us, he told us that they had taken between 3000 and 4000 prisoners, thirty guns, six mitrailleuses, and two eagles. 'Among the prisoners,' said he, 'is General Raoult. I went this morning to see him at Reichshofen, where he lies wounded, his hip and thigh being broken; I fear that he is now dying. He is a brave officer, and he has given me some addresses in Paris, to which he wishes letters to be sent.' 'But, Prince,' I observed, 'the other prisoners also have families.' 'I have thought of that. I have had them supplied with writing materials; the letters will be sent unsealed to our Consul at Geneva, who will forward them to France.' 'Prince, we thank you on behalf of the mothers whose grief you are about to assuage.' 'I do not like war, gentlemen. If I should reign I would never make it. Now, despite my love of peace, this is the third campaign I have been compelled to make. I went over the battle-field yesterday. It was frightful. If it only depended upon myself this war would end here. It is your Ministers and the Emperor who would have it; it is not we who wanted it. And yet the Emperor has been very good to me and very kind to my wife. The last time I saw him was at the Tuileries on Jan. 12, when he said to me, 'You know that I have found a new Minister.' That was this M. Ollivier, who now makes this war against us.' There are many such anecdotes and reports of the Crown Prince's affability and courtesy, to which the Special Artist of this Journal, Mr. Landells, will readily bear witness from his own experience, both in 1866 and in 1870.

The Portrait of the Crown Prince is engraved from a photograph taken at St. Petersburg, and published in London by Marion and Co.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Worcester, the wife of H. Campbell Garden, Esq., Captain H.M. Indian Army, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at 24, Grove-road, Wanstead, Mrs. John W. Simson, of a daughter (Beatrice Ethel).

On the 25th ult., at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, the wife of Walter Scott, Esq., of a daughter, who survived only eight hours.

On May 2, at sea (about twenty miles from Callao), on board P.S.N. Company's steamer Peru, the wife of George Lewis, Esq., of Brentwood, Essex, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at Hook Church, near Kingston-on-Thames, by the Rev. Thomas Pyne, M.A., Thomas Michael, younger son of the late Thomas Cardus, Esq., of Barwell Court, Surrey, to Annie, eldest daughter of William Wigham, Esq., of Durham. Also, at the same time and place, Henry Vardy, Esq., of Birmingham, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Cardus.

On the 16th ult., at Bahia, by the Rev. G. A. Caley, M.A., James Philip, second son of the late George Dunn Mee, Esq., of Cavendish Lodge, Tufnell Park, to Anna, daughter of George Blandy, Esq., of Bahia; formerly of Madeira.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Brighton, by the Rev. T. Owen Davis, Arthur Coleman, Esq., of Mogadore, to Laura Agatha, third daughter of the late Henry Augustus Walker, Esq., of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, Whitehall-place, London.

On April 19 inst., at St. Peter's Church, Birmingham, by the Rev. Charles Bateman Marsden, Mr. Clement S. Jones, accountant, youngest son of John A. Jones, Esq., Spring-road, Edgbaston, to Sarah Martha, second daughter of D. E. James, Esq., auctioneer, all of Birmingham. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Wimbledon Park House, Caroline Mary, the beloved wife of John A. Beaumont, Esq.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, Barnfield, Weston, Southampton, the Rev. William Preston Hulton, M.A., Vicar of Weston, third and only surviving son of the late Henry Hulton, Esq., of Bevois Mount, in the 64th year of his age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

SUNDAY, Aug. 21.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John Evans, M.A.; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Melvill, M.A.; Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Rev. Charles F. Tarver, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; Whitehall, morning and afternoon, the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, M.A.; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., and 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

MONDAY, 22.—Warren Hastings, East Indian statesman, died, 1818; George Stephenson, railway engineer, died, 1848.

TUESDAY, 23.—Battle of Tagliacozza (defeat of Conradin, the last of the Imperial House of Hohenstaufen, by Charles of Anjou), 1268. Peace of Prague between Austria and Prussia, signed, 1866.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr. Destruction of Erculanum and Pompeii by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79. The Count of Paris born, 1828.

THURSDAY, 25.—James Watt, perfecter of the steam-engine, died, 1819. Michael Faraday, natural philosopher, died, 1867. Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1845.

FRIDAY, 26.—Albert, the late Prince Consort of Great Britain, born, 1819. Treaty of Jeddo (Japan opened to British commerce), 1858. New moon, 9.26 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27.—A street-railway opened at Birkenhead, 1860. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Art-Union Exhibition closed.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 38	9 15	9 50	10 25	11 9	11 44	12 19

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 20' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Aug.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
10	30.089	63.0	55.0	76	5	57.6	74.5	NNW. NE.	256	.130
11	30.153	64.4	51.5	65	5	56.6	75.1	N. NNW. NNE.	250	.000
12	30.191	66.3	53.5	65	2	57.4	77.6	N. NE.	306	.000
13	30.231	64.4	50.2	62	2	59.1	74.9	NE. N. NNE.	326	.000
14	..	..	..	..	..	55.3	68.8	NNE.	320	.000
15	30.050	61.6	50.0	68	10	56.3	70.9	NE. NNE.	254	.000
16	30.054	59.9	46.5	63	7	51.5	71.6	NE. NNE.	199	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30.092	30.164	30.202	30.213	30.195	30.073	30.069
Temperature of Air ..	64.6°	65.1°	69.0°	67.0°	64.0°	64.0°	63.0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	59.9°	59.5°	61.8°	59.0°	54.0°	58.1°	55.3°
Direction of Wind ..	NNW	N	N	NE	NE	NE	NW

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEXT WEEK, full of Attractions. The Order of BUFFALOES have provided for their Fête, on MONDAY Next, the principal Stars of the Music-Halls. See small bills. One Shilling Day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND FIREWORKS and Illumination of Fountains, and Blowing up of Kehl Bridge, next TUESDAY Mammoth Tricoloured Shells. Unparalleled Illuminations of entire Park and Great Fountains. Opera, "Masaniello," Three; Military Band, 6.30; Fireworks, Eight. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT POLICE FETE WEDNESDAY. "One of the great gatherings at the Palace of the People's Pleasures." For long list of attractions see Handbills. Shilling Day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.

Monday, Aug. 22.—Excursion and Fête of R.A. Order of Buffaloes. MacLagan, D'Anhan and Wardle, Hillier, Critchfield, Langhale, Farce, "The Siamese Twins," Bookwith and Family in Lake, Balloons, and innumerable Amusements.

Tuesday, 23, GRAND FIREWORK DISPLAY, with Blowing-Up of the Bridge of Kehl, and other remarkable pyrotechnical novelties, concluding with magnificent illumination of Terrace Fountains (Pyrotechnist, Mr. Brock). Amusements: Opera, "Masaniello"—Miss Blanche Cole, Mr. Henry Hinch, Mr. C. Lyall, Mr. H. Corri, &c. Military Band.

Wednesday, 24, GREAT POLICE FETE, in aid of Metropolitan Orphanage. Amusements provided by the Committee:—Competition of nineteen Police Brass Bands; Display of all the Great Fountains and Cascades. On Great Stage—Almonte Valters, Chapin's Ballet, Fred French, Marcus Wilkinson, and other Comic Singers; Doughty's Trained Dogs, Pantomime Ballet, by D'Anhan and Wardle, and innumerable other Amusements. Cricket, Bowling, and Velocipede Matches by the Police.

Thursday, 25.—Opera, "Masaniello." Monday to Friday, notwithstanding these unusual attractions, One Shilling Days.

Saturday.—Opera, "L'Elisir d'Amore" (in English first time), and Afternoon Promenade, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

Kent v. Sussex County Cricket-Match, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. N. O. F.—Great Fête of National Temperance League, Tuesday, Aug. 30, Concert of 3000 Children of Band of Hope, and innumerable attractions. One Shilling Day. Excursions from all parts.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Fante's, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Chapside; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening, Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.—Every Evening, at 7.30, Mr. Charles Hendo's Great Drama, PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE—with the entire Adelphi company, Scenery, and Effects. H. Nevill, Phillips, Sinclair; Miss M. Young, Miss R. Erskine, &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

"News of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker," as is said in "Macbeth." It is manifestly impossible for the journalist who necessarily writes a couple of days before the time of the publication of his remarks to make them interesting at a crisis like this. Almost every hour brings fresh tidings, and even when these are confirmed by the arrivals, additions are brought which deprive the last story of its vitality. We can but put on record what we know; and we must do so feeling that it will be almost out of date when these lines shall be read.

In a word, it would seem that the wonderful strategy of Von Moltke is about to be grandly rewarded. What a brave and proud nation roused into patriotic madness may be able to effect by some half-desperate rally no one can say; and instances are not wanting in history where, when all the prospects of a people looked darkest, a united and tremendous effort has changed the aspect of the scene. But this has nearly always been when either the skill of an old leader or the dash of a new one has directed the supreme struggle. We have as yet seen no sign that French generalship is equal to the occasion; nor do we hear of a young commander coming to the front in the hour of need. Misfortune has succeeded to misfortune on the French side, and all that a Minister in the Chamber dared to say of the battle of which he had to speak on Wednesday was that the French had obtained a slight success at Phalsbourg, and that the Germans had lost 1300 men. But while we write in comes telegram after telegram, announcing that Tuesday was spent in a hideous battle near Gravelotte, and its result was that the French, who were endeavouring to retreat upon Verdun, were driven back upon Metz, with the loss of 2000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon. This information we derive from the Germans; but they have proved themselves trustworthy reporters of their own achievements, and in more than one case have understated the importance of their successes.

It is Prince Frederick Charles who now appears upon the scene, in conformity with orders which appear to have been as carefully considered and as implicitly followed as the directions given by a dramatic author when he wishes to create a theatrical surprise. Marshal Bazaine says that about nine in the morning of Tuesday, the Prince vigorously attacked the right of the French position, and the first brunt fell on the cavalry Forton and on the 2nd Army Corps, commanded by General Frossard, who has been again unfortunate. Other French troops came up to the support of the assailed body, and four French corps d'armée and the Imperial Guard became engaged. After six hours' fighting, says the German account, the King's troops were reinforced; but it was not until eight o'clock in the evening of that terrible day that the work of slaughter was done and the defeat of the French was effected. The fighting on both sides was what is called superb, and it is estimated that 120,000 men were engaged. We scarcely expect any important rectification of these details. It is too soon to speak of the carnage. We have heard of the trophies.

Paris in two days is, we are told, to be covered by a line of defence mounting 1000 guns. General Trochu is appointed Governor of the metropolis and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces intended to protect the capital. But it is clear that events may render these precautions obsolete. It may be that some such tremendous effort as that of which we have spoken as possible may hurl back the victors; but unless this occurs, and occurs instantly, there may be small question as to further fighting. So far as we can realise the situation, the very gravest result must, in the absence of the desperate and successful French effort, bring what the First Napoleon loved to call "the catastrophe that logically follows the crisis."

To say more than this, or to speculate on the next military movements, with a profuse use of the names of towns selected from the map which we have placed in the hands of our readers, were only to do what any intelligent person can do for himself. An excited public is naturally impatient of delay, and will probably expect the conclusion of the dreadful drama much sooner than it can by possibility be presented. Perhaps this is a bad time to ask attention to any portion

of the tragedy save that which involves the fortunes and fate of the principal actors. But if we remember that impatience can do nothing towards helping on the solution of the grandest military and political problem of our time, and that there is something which it were much better and wiser and more Christian-like to do than to vex ourselves at the delay of news of humiliation for one nation and blood-shedding by both, we may take a course which it will be pleasant to look back upon when the torn, trampled turf shall be green upon the graves of those whom their rulers are sending by thousands from this world. Let us help the sick and wounded on both sides. That is all that is permitted to England; but it is a noble duty, and she should fulfil it nobly. The demand for aid in this matter is urgent, and whatever turn the war may take its surviving victims will need all that kindness can do for them. It is not in the midst of such a struggle that either army can think much of those who are stricken down—be it the business of the nations that have been mercifully kept from the fray, and whose children are rejoicing in the glorious weather and the holidays of peace, to take earnest thought for the thousands who now lie groaning with agony, and to whose numbers every day makes a fearful addition. Could Englishmen and Englishwomen see but one single case of what is called "severe wounds," if they could give one look upon the sufferer writhing under torture inflicted by the ball, the bayonet, or the sabre, it would be enough. We purposely avoid sensational writing; we address those who are capable of comprehending to the full the meaning of ordinary language. We only say, realise that picture, multiply it by thousands, and remember that what can be easily, and what we are sure will be gladly, spared will materially help to smooth the pillow of the victims of war, to promote their recovery, or, if it is ordained that they must die, to comfort them in their last earthly sorrow. Let the increasing roar of the cannon be our signal and stimulus to lay new offerings on the altars of mercy.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Prothero.

The Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty on Monday at Osborne.

The Prince of Leiningen, Commander Campbell, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert; the Earl of Wilton; Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown, K.C.B.; and Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., have dined with the Queen during the past week.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary daily drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The health of Prince Leopold has improved during his sojourn in the Isle of Wight.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne House, at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, for Windsor Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Colonel H. Ponsonby, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Lieutenant Pickard, and the Master of the Household. Her Majesty crossed to Gosport in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B. The Queen was received, upon landing, by the chief naval and military officers of the district. Her Majesty travelled thence, in a state saloon, by a special train upon the South-Western and Great Western Railways, to Windsor, arriving at the castle at seven o'clock. The Hon. Mary Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Suffield and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner arrived at the castle, as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present Earl Granville, Viscount Halifax, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Viscount Sydney, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. Mr. Edward Smirke arrived at the castle, and was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Lord Chamberlain, and received the honour of knighthood. Earl Granville was present during the ceremony, in the absence of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Lord Suffield and Colonel H. Lynedoch-Gardiner, the Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Colonel H. Ponsonby, were in attendance.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR SCOTLAND.

The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, left Windsor Castle, shortly before eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, en route for Balmoral Castle. The Royal train, consisting of sixteen carriages, was provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company, the state saloons being, as usual, replete with every comfort for the accommodation of the august travellers. The Queen proceeded, via Reading (at which place his Royal Highness Prince Leopold and their Royal Highnesses Princess Victoria and Princess Maude of Wales met the Royal train) and Oxford, to Leamington, at which station her Majesty partook of tea. The journey was continued thence to Bushbury junction, whence the charge of the special train was transferred from the Great Western to the North-Western company's officials, after which the route was continued, via Wigan and Kendal, to Carlisle, and thence over the Caledonian Railway, via Beattock and Greenhill, to Perth, which city was reached at half-past nine o'clock on Thursday morning. The Queen partook of breakfast here in the committee-rooms at the station, which had been specially prepared for the reception of the Royal travellers. The Queen resumed her journey northwards at twenty-five minutes past ten, travelling, via the Bridge of Dun, to Aberdeen, and thence along the Deeside Railway to Ballater, whence her Majesty posted to Balmoral Castle, where the Royal party arrived about five o'clock in the afternoon.

The Court, in accordance with existing arrangements, will continue to sojourn in the Highlands until November next.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur dined, on Thursday week, on board H.M. yacht Victoria and Albert, with the Prince of Leiningen and the officers of the yacht.

On Saturday last the Prince went out for a sail with Lord Alfred Paget in his Lordship's yacht.

Prince Arthur will join his battalion of the 1st Rifle Brigade upon its arrival from Quebec. The battalion will occupy the old Marine Barracks, Woolwich.

Prince and Princess Christian remain for the present at Great Malvern, where they occupy apartments at the Foley Arms Hotel. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses attended the archery meeting at Madresfield Court.

The Duchess of Norfolk has left Brown's Hotel for Arundel Castle.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort has gone to Grimston, near Tadcaster, on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Brighton.

Earl and Countess Dudley have left Witley Court, Worcestershire, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgumbe have left Eastwell Park for town, en route for Mount-Edgumbe, the family seat in Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left Cowes, in his Lordship's yacht *Palatine*, for the coast of Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke have left their residence in Belgrave-square for Glenahirey Lodge, their seat in the county of Waterford.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have left their residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for Brighton.

The Countess of Loudoun, accompanied by the Hon. Barbara Yelverton and the Hon. Gilbert Hastings, has arrived at Donington Park, Leicestershire, from the Isle of Wight.

Earl Granville arrived in town on Tuesday from Walmer Castle.

The Earl of Zetland has arrived at Upleatham from Scotland.

The Earl of Powis has left his residence in Berkeley-square for Powis-Castle, Welshpool.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have left town for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford De Redcliffe and the Hon. Misses Canning have left town for Fern Hill, near Windsor.

Viscountess Combermere has left Norwood for Brighton.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley left town, on Saturday, for Purley Hall, near Reading.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe left their residence in Lowndes-square, on Saturday, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ashburnham, at Ashburnham Place, Sussex.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who has been on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville, at Walmer Castle, will leave town, on Monday next, for Balmoral Castle, to be in attendance upon the Queen.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., has left town for Scotland.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The Queen has subscribed £500 to the fund for the relief of the sick and wounded in the French and Prussian armies.

A meeting on behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, at which General Seymour, Esquerry to her Majesty the Queen; Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P.; Captain the Hon. Leslie Ruthven, and other gentlemen, were present, was held, yesterday week, at the Guildhall, Windsor, under the presidency of the Mayor (Mr. J. Devereux). It was resolved to open a public subscription, and a committee was appointed—Captain Ruthven being treasurer, and Mr. H. Dowill, town clerk, honorary secretary. A considerable sum was subscribed in the room.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay again appeals on behalf of the National Society for giving Aid to the Sick and Wounded in the War. The society has, he says, been asked to open two separate subscriptions—one for the French and one for the Germans; but this it cannot agree to, and it has thus lost some subscriptions which it would otherwise have received from those who wished to give, but desire their bounty to be applied to one particular side. But the aid given by the society will go to both nations alike. The committee have sent out ten surgeons, and they are determined to continue this mode of action, believing that a battle is at this moment going on, and that the number of army surgeons is quite inadequate to deal with the immense number of sufferers resulting from the operations of modern war. Five nurses have also gone to Germany, under the charge of a German gentleman, who will convey them (furnished with a letter from Count Bernstorff), to where their services are likely to be most serviceable. This party carries with it goods to the amount of £500, and a large amount of stores from the ladies' committee. These stores are now nearly exhausted, and the ladies hope that they will soon be replenished.

An agent of the National Society gives the following statement of the preparations made on the Continent for affording assistance to the sick and wounded:—"At the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, where the French Central Committee now has its head-quarters, I found great activity prevailing; the principal officers were all at their posts, and through one office was passing a continuous stream of men who were entering their names as candidates for hospital and other work. In a portion of the building, surrounded by wooden shelves divided into compartments, were three distinguished members of the ladies' committee superintending about twenty other women, who were busily arranging every kind of under-clothing, sheets, blankets, table-linen, lint, bandages, &c. At Berlin I found the work going on as at Paris. Throughout Germany, at all the principal railway stations along the lines frequented by the troops, are to be seen piles of lint and bandages ready for the wounds of soldiers on their way to the hospitals or their own homes; and besides these are tables covered with refreshments suitable for the patients: nor are the prisoners forgotten. These stalls are under the care of ladies, doctors, male and female nurses, and other volunteers, all of whom wear on the left arm the white band with the red cross, and an official stamp to show that the wearers are properly authorised by their respective committees and the military authorities. Day and night, also, men with the same badge are to be seen in every train and waiting at every station ready to assist wounded men on their journey, and, if desired to do so, to accompany them to their own homes. Nor must I forget to mention the Knights of St. John, whose uniform and the red cross armlet form a double pledge for the performance of the work they have undertaken."

There are, by the last accounts, thousands of wounded near Metz, in Alsace, and on the banks of the Rhine, and the society which has been established for their help makes an urgent appeal to all to contribute according to their means to relieve the dreadful necessity of the moment. Contributions of £5 or

more should be paid to the credit of the society with Messrs. Coutts and Co.; smaller accounts to the secretary, Captain C. J. Burgess, at 2, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. All London and provincial bankers are requested to open accounts and to receive and transmit subscriptions to Messrs. Coutts and Co. The central committee requests that committees may be at once formed in every town to collect subscriptions and pay them into the bankers, also to collect contributions in kind, and forward them to the society's store, at 2, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. It is requested that lists of contents may accompany each package. The South-Eastern; the London, Chatham, and Dover; the South-Western, and Great Eastern Railway Companies have consented to convey all members of the society's staff and material free of charge.

The subscriptions to the German association in London in aid of the wounded and destitute in the Continental war, of which Baron Schröder is chairman, amount to £27,000, and the Baron appeals for further contributions. Upwards of £18,000 have been expended in sending forward large supplies of bedding, blanketing, air and water cushions, lint, together with surgical instruments, and an entire hospital, consisting of twenty tents, each containing ten beds; and in distributing money where urgently needed.

A Berlin telegram states that the Queen of Prussia is personally devoting special care to the French wounded. She has caused shirts and other small articles to be distributed among the French officers. Refreshments, cigars, &c., are distributed among the French prisoners, as well as among the Prussian troops passing through Berlin, by the ladies' committee. German ladies may be seen at the railway stations acting as secretaries to the prisoners desirous of writing home.

The French Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded have fitted out and sent to the seat of war four complete ambulances, or rather field hospitals, each containing every requisite for 300 beds, and they are fitting out and sending off others as fast as their means will allow. To each hospital are attached 1 chief surgeon, 4 surgeons, 10 assistants, and 12 sub-assistant surgeons, 1 paymaster, 2 purveyors, 2 aumoniers, 1 pasteur, and 46 male attendants. There are attached 9 vehicles, 28 horses (including saddle-horses), 300 beds, 100 stretchers, and 8 tents or marquees. The cost of each is between £10,000 and £11,000 and the cost of the personnel over £1000 a month.

Baroness James de Rothschild has written to the Minister of the Interior, announcing that she has prepared, at her own cost, on her property at Boulogne-sur-Seine, twenty beds for the accommodation of wounded French soldiers, and on her estates of Ferrières (Seine-et-Marne) thirty more. The Marquis of Lambertye has placed at the disposal of the military superintendent of the Army of the Rhine the vast buildings which he possesses at Cons-la-Grandville (Moselle) for the purpose of receiving wounded soldiers, if necessary. The Grand Referendary of the Senate has addressed a letter to the Minister of War, offering all the apartments, galleries, &c., of the Luxembourg Palace, to be transformed into an ambulance for the benefit of wounded soldiers. The Count de Chambord has placed at the disposal of the Association for Aiding the Wounded one of the large galleries of the château the name of which he has adopted. The Society of the International Exhibition of Lyons has placed at the disposal of the military authorities the buildings of the exhibition, as they now stand, to be converted into an ambulance in which 1200 beds may be organised. The Countess de Montalembert has written to the Prefect of the Doubs that she places the Château de la Maiche at his disposal for the wounded, who will be tended by the sisters in that locality. The three Paris seminaries for young men designed to be priests, and the Maison des Carmes, have been placed by the Archbishop of Paris at the disposal of the sick and wounded of the army.

The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have set apart for the service of the German army a staff of competent and well-trained colporteurs of large experience. They will follow the movements of the soldiers from place to place, and, being armed with express official authorisation, will have every facility for easy access to the men. The committee intrust their agent, Mr. Davies, with discretionary power to distribute gratuitously any number of separate Gospels, and even New Testaments, where there is manifest eagerness to possess a copy without the means of paying for it. In other cases the Scriptures are to be sold at greatly reduced prices, so that a New Testament may be obtained for a single groschen. All military hospitals are to be bountifully supplied without charge. The same privilege will be extended to the wounded and prisoners of war. M. de Pressensé, the society's agent for France, has received instructions to pursue a similar course, and has been assured that the committee are prepared to meet all the pecuniary charges which may be incurred by a prompt, liberal, and comprehensive fulfilment of their wishes. Ten or twelve of the ablest French colporteurs are appointed to the work, and are now actively employed in the localities where the soldiers are gathered in large masses; and, as some of these have themselves served in the ranks, they know the best modes of reaching those whose habits, associations, and temptations are connected with military life. The separate Gospels are being disseminated as rapidly as they can be prepared and forwarded. The same rules will be applied to the issue of Bibles and Testaments as are sanctioned for Germany.

The Engravings of M. Edouard Dubufe's pictures, "The Conscript's Departure" and "The Return," given in our last Number, were from photographs taken by Messrs. Bingham and Co., of Paris.

The members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold their annual meeting this year at Liverpool, under the presidency of Professor Huxley. The first general meeting will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 14, in the Philharmonic Hall, when Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, will resign the chair; and Professor Huxley, who will succeed to it, will deliver an address.

At Edinburgh, on Saturday last, the heralds and pursuivants of Scotland, with the Queen's trumpeters, assembled at the County Court-House, George IV. Bridge, and, escorted by a detachment from the 90th Regiment, with a bugle band, proceeded to the market-cross, where they made public the Royal proclamation of neutrality and the recent Act of Parliament in reference to illegal enlistments, illegal shipbuilding, and illegally aiding and assisting, in other ways, belligerent Powers at peace with her Majesty.

A correspondent, who writes on the subject of the New Forest, says that before the Crown can claim one inch of the soil as its own, the claims of the commoners (whose number is legion) must, as long as law exists in England, be redeemed. These commoners hold 67,000 acres of freehold land in and around the forest, to which are attached rights of common over the 63,000 acres of Crown lands. Their claims are the very reverse of encroachments; their origin is distinctly known, and proved to have existed before William Rufus made a forest. To redeem these commoners' rights would absorb more than half the acreage of the New Forest.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Fell, Edward John, to be Vicar of Alderley, Cheshire.
Bellhouse, Albert Turner; Vicar of Aine with Aldwark.
Blackburn, Samuel; Rector of Yarmouth, I.W.
Blow, John; Rector of Goodmanham.
Boddington, T. C.; Vicar of Wroxham with Salhouse, Norwich.
Bonser, James Armitage; Vicar of Bottesham Lode, near Cambridge.
Bowden, Charles Edward; Curate of Christ Church, Coatham.
Bulman, Job George; Curate of Christ Church, Coatham.
Caffin, George Crawford; Rector of Repple, near Deal.
Cariyon, Frederick; Rector of Leverington, Cambridge.
Cosens, William Reynier; Vicar of Dudley.
Davy, Thomas; Vicar of Great Givendale.
Davis, Joseph; Rural Dean of Stanton-by-Bridge, Derbyshire.
Dowding, William Charles; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Scarborough.
Fagan, Henry S.; Vicar of St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall.
Gault, Archibald; Curate of Bridlington Quay.
Gladstone, John Eddowes; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Wolverhampton.
Goslett, Edward Maynard; Rector of Colby, near Aylsham.
Gordon, E.; Rector of Hingham.
Hawkins, Edward William; Rector of Ringshall, Suffolk.
Hughes, Alfred Thomas; Vicar of Llanarvan, Glamorganshire.
Jemison, William Henry; Curate of Hutton Buscelles.
Jennings, Henry; Vicar of Beswick.
Longley, John; Perpetual Curate of St. John Baptist, Blackford, Cumberland.
Loosemore, Philip Wood; Vicar of Aldburgh, Yorkshire.
Oak, Charles A.; Rector of St. Matthew's, Silverhill, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
Ozanne, E. J.; Rector of St. Peter Port, Guernsey.
Read, Josiah; Curate of Barton Agnes.
Sampson, Edward; Curate of Cottingham.
Turner, W. N.; Vicar of Middleton with Cropton and Lockton.
Venn, Arthur Henry; Rector of Clare Portion, Tiverton.
Ward, C. B.; Curate in charge of St. Leonard's, Bliston, Staffordshire.
West, James Morgan; Vicar of Appleton-le-Moors.
Whitehead, Thomas; Rector of South Newington, Danbury.
Wilson, Alexander; Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.
Woods, John; Rector of Wickhampton, Norfolk.

The Bishops of Lichfield and Chichester have consented to become vice-presidents of the London Free and Open Church Association.

The school-children of St. Philip's, Bethnal-green, about 1000 in number, made their annual excursion, on Tuesday week, to Epping Forest, and, the day being hot, had their recreation under the forest trees.

The Bishop of Durham, on the 10th inst., consecrated a new church recently erected at Ryhope, Bishop Wearmouth, and also preached. About fourteen years ago Ryhope was a quiet little village. It is now one of the largest mining districts in the north of England.

The Archbishop of York purposes holding a general ordination on Sunday, Dec. 18. All the necessary papers must be sent, one month before the day of ordination, to the Archbishop's principal secretary, John B. Lee, Esq., 2, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

The Bishop of London's next ordination will be held on Sunday, Dec. 18. Candidates, when accepted by the Bishop, are to send their papers, with their respective addresses, one month before the day of ordination, to his Lordship's secretary, John B. Lee, Esq., 2, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. The Bishop requires all candidates for Deacon's orders to communicate in the first instance with his Lordship, and he will arrange a personal interview.

A splendid new organ (by Foster and Andrews) was opened on Thursday week, in the parish church of Newport, Isle of Wight. Princess Louisa, with Lady Churchill in waiting, attended, and was received by the Vicar, the Rev. George H. Connor. Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Louisa are liberal contributors to the organ fund. On the same day was uncovered a stained-glass window to the memory of Mr. T. Sewell, the father of Miss Elizabeth Sewell, the authoress.

On the 29th ult. the Archbishop of York reopened by a confirmation the parish church of Kellington, completely restored under the direction of Mr. Crosland, of Leeds, at the expense of one person, whose name is unknown. A burial-ground was consecrated at the same time. On the afternoon of the same day the Archbishop preached at the opening of the fine parish church of Arksey, completely restored, by subscription, by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott. On the 2nd inst. the Archbishop consecrated the new church of Newton, near Pickering, a simple structure, in a beautiful position on the edge of the Moors, and preached the sermon. On the 3rd his Grace consecrated the beautiful new church of Fylingdales, a parish which includes the well-known Robin Hood's Bay, and preached the sermon. This church is from a design of Mr. G. E. Street, and no cost has been spared to render it as beautiful as it is durable in construction. Its erection is chiefly due to the munificence of Mr. Robert Barry, who gave the new site, and £2000 towards the cost, which amounted to £6000.

On Monday week the Bishop of Winchester arrived at Guernsey by the mail-packet from Jersey on his first episcopal tour to the Channel Islands. Before visiting Jersey his Lordship had gone through the portions of his diocese which are scattered in France, and stayed a few days with M. Guizot. On his arrival at Guernsey, the Bishop was met by the Very Rev. Carey Brock, the Dean, and several of the clergy of the island, the bells of the old Church of St. Peter Port ringing out a welcome. His Lordship then proceeded to Elizabeth College, where he has been the guest of the Rev. J. Oates, the Principal, during his sojourn in Guernsey. On Tuesday morning the Bishop, unasked, headed the cortège and performed the service at the funeral of the Rev. C. S. Guille, the late lamented Rector of St. Peter Port, at which the whole of the island clergy were present. At noon his Lordship held his reception of the court and the clergy, and afterwards administered the rite of confirmation at the Vale Church for that parish and St. Sampson's. On Wednesday, at eleven, there was a confirmation at St. James's for the parishes of St. James, St. John, and Trinity, as well as for the town hospital. At two p.m. his Lordship presided at a meeting of the S.P.G.; and at four held a confirmation at St. Stephen's for that parish, St. Peter Port, and All Saints'. On Thursday, at eleven, confirmation at St. Peter's-in-the-Wood, for that parish, St. Saviour's, and Sordoval. At three p.m., at St. Andrew's, for that parish, the Castel, and St. Matthew's; and at five p.m. at St. Martin's, for that parish, the Forest, and the garrison. On Friday the Bishop went to Sark, in H.M.S. Dasher, and held a confirmation there; and on Saturday delivered a charge to the clergy of the Deanery in the Church of St. Peter Port. At two p.m. his Lordship presided at a meeting of the Church Missionary Society; and on Sunday held an ordination at St. Peter Port, where the sermon was preached by his Examining Chaplain, the Rev. Canon Woodford, Vicar of Leeds, and a collection made in aid of the National and Sunday Schools of the populous parish of St. Peter Port. In the afternoon his Lordship preached, at the three-o'clock service, to a most crowded congregation, in behalf of the same object. On Monday his Lordship proceeded to Alderney, for the purpose of holding confirmations there, and on Tuesday returned to England. The Bishop has quite won the heart of the simple Guernsey folk by his affable manners and his extraordinary capacity for work: the amount that has been done during the past week is the best contradiction to the frequent assertion that Bishops are drones.



THE WAR: FRENCH WOUNDED BROUGHT INTO METZ.



"A THUNDERSTORM IN THE BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS," BY A. ZIMMERMANN, OF VIENNA.

"A THUNDERSTORM IN THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS."

The fine picture we have engraved is by the celebrated landscape-painter, A. Zimmermann, who is a native of Bavaria, but now a Professor of the Imperial Academy of Vienna. The region from which the artist has derived the subject of this picture does not lie in the ordinary track of English travellers, yet it has many interesting features. The interiors of the massively-constructed Bavarian highlanders' dwellings, their quaint costumes, and the primitive manners and customs of the inhabitants, were vividly brought home to us in a series of interesting sketches by Mr. Carl Haag (also, we believe, a native of Bavaria), which were exhibited, recently, at the gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society. Here we have a scene characteristic of the country. Like other mountainous districts, these highlands are subject to sudden storms, which often rage with great violence. The sky becomes suddenly obscured by great thunderclouds, which roll down from the mountain-tops like solid masses; the lightning flashes almost without intermission; the thunder rolls incessantly; rain descends in sheets and torrents, swelling the mountain streams till they descend in foaming cataracts, which, overrunning their narrow beds, sometimes cut off the retreat of stray flocks of sheep and goats; and the wind, rising to a hurricane, tears up the hardy pines by the roots and strews them among the rocks, till the forest becomes a wreck. Our Engraving is after a photograph from the picture, published by Messrs. Marion and Co.

THE THEATRES.

Only five theatres at the West-End now remain open. The Haymarket perseveres with "The Overland Route" and "Atalanta;" the Queen's with "Twixt Axe and Crown;" the Olympic with "Little Em'ly" and "Undine;" the Strand with "Kind to a Fault" and "The Pilgrim of Love;" and the Vaudeville with "The Two Roses" and "Don Carlos." The Standard continues for a third week the Adelphi drama "Put Yourself in His Place. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have closed the Gallery of Illustration, but promise to reappear in November. The Gaiety Theatre is announced to reopen on Monday. The Grecian has produced a new melodrama, entitled "Weeds and Flowers of Erin."

A museum of art and science is in course of erection at Barnard Castle, Durham, at the cost of Mr. and Mrs. Bowes.

In the Session of Parliament recently closed the number of public Acts passed was 112, and 172 local Acts, besides four private statutes.

The fourteenth annual congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, from Sept. 21 to Sept. 28, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland.

On Tuesday the Marquis of Bute opened the Cardiff Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition. Most of the shops in the town were closed, and the public buildings were adorned with flags—the occasion being observed as a general holiday.

Mr. David Clayton, of Norbury, Cheshire, laid the foundation-stone of a mechanics' institute at Hazel-grove last Saturday. The Mayor and several members of the Stockport Corporation, and the various lodges of Odd Fellows' friendly societies, were present.

Lord Robartes, who for twenty-one years represented East Cornwall in the House of Commons, was, on Monday afternoon, presented, at his seat, Lanhydrock Park, with a congratulatory address from the Mayor and Corporation of Bodmin on his elevation to the Peerage.

St. Peter's Church, which has been erected in Wickham-road, New-cross, was consecrated, yesterday week, by the Bishop of Rochester. The Rev. J. McCormick has been appointed the first incumbent of the new church, to which an ecclesiastical district has been assigned out of Deptford parish.

Mr. Odo William Russell, who for some years has been employed on special service at Rome, and who has returned home from Italy, has accepted the post of Assistant Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, in the place of the late Hon. Charles Spring Rice.

The Wesleyan Conference, which has been sitting for the last three weeks at Burslem, was brought to a close last week. One of its latest acts was to order the preparation of a synopsis of the Government Elementary Education Act just passed, copies of which, when completed, will be forwarded to every section of the Wesleyan body in the kingdom. The next conference is to be held at Manchester.

Nature remarks that the fearful destructiveness of so-called "natural" causes of death, as compared with even the most sanguinary battles, is shown by the fact that during the siege of Sebastopol the French army lost 20,240 men by death in the field or as the result of wounds, and 75,000 from epidemic and other diseases. During the Italian campaign of two months the French losses were 3664 killed or mortally wounded, and 5000 from disease.

The expenses of Viscount Mahon, M.P., who was returned, at the close of May, in the Conservative interest, for East Suffolk, have been officially returned at £3390. As usual, the heaviest item is "agency"—£740. Horses and carriages also cost £566. The expenses of Sir R. A. S. Adair, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate, have been returned at £2931, in which agents' remuneration figures for £548, and horses and carriages for £450.

The mortality returns for England for 1868, which have recently been completed, show that in that year eleven men and fifty-two women died who had reached one hundred years of age or upwards, one woman being 114, and one man 111. Of these sixty-three very aged persons, seven died in London. The man and woman who had attained the respective ages of 111 and 114 years resided, the former at Cheltenham, and the latter in Monmouthshire.

The *Times* states that Sir Denis Le Marchant, Clerk of the House of Commons, will retire before next Session. The patronage belongs to the Crown. The salary is £2000 a year. It is believed that Sir Erskine May will succeed Sir Denis, and that Mr. Palgrave will succeed Sir Erskine as First Clerk Assistant, with a salary of £1750. Mr. Postlethwaite, Principal Clerk of the Journal Office, with a salary of £1000, also retires. It is presumed Mr. Bull will succeed him.

The text of a treaty recently concluded between Russia and Japan in regard to the island of Saghalien, the northernmost of the Japanese group, has been published. Under its provisions the Russians and Japanese are to hold joint occupation of the island. Each is to have the right of establishing colonies; building houses, magazines, or industrial establishments in any part of the island; and all disputes between subjects of the two Powers are to be settled by the nearest authorities.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

By the new Sanitary Act (33 and 34 Vict., chap. 53), all hospitals in the metropolis are held to be within the district of every one of the nuisance authorities in the metropolis.

The foundation-stone of industrial schools for the poor children of several West-End parishes was laid, on Saturday, at Ashford. The cost of the building will be about £60,000.

A large number of men were set to work on the Thames Embankment, on Tuesday morning, on the construction of the new road for which an opening is to be provided at the end of Norfolk-street.

The amended and reduced plans by Mr. Street for the new Courts of Justice have been published. They show certain modifications of the principle upon which the first accepted plans were designed, as effected by the omission of several sections which were considered indispensable.

There is no foundation for the rumour that the International Exhibition appointed for 1871 is to be postponed by reason of the war. The first of the series of Annual International Exhibitions of Selected Works of Fine and Industrial Art and Scientific Inventions will take place as announced.

A bazaar, in aid of the funds of the East London Hospital for Children, which was established a short time since at Ratcliff-cross, was held at the beginning of this week, at Burdett Hall, and drew together a large and fashionable attendance of visitors.

From the *City Press* we learn that the Markets Improvement Committee of the Corporation have reported favourably upon their architect's plan for the erection of a poultry market in connection with the new meat market in Smithfield. The estimated cost of the building is £100,000, and it is calculated that the returns will amount to £13,500 per annum.

The annual show of the Royal Horticultural Society for gladioli and hollyhocks took place, on Wednesday, at the Society's Gardens, South Kensington. The flowers were all ranged in the great conservatory and adjoining arcades, and attracted a numerous and fashionable company. Taken altogether, the show was a good one.

The young male single-horned rhinoceros at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, made an attempt last week to break through the railings of his inclosure by placing his horn under the lower transverse bar and raising it. In his vigorous efforts the horn was torn from his forehead. Mr. Bartlett at once applied a coating of neat's-foot oil to the wound, and the animal became quite calm. He now takes his food as usual.

An inquest was held yesterday week on the body of Miss Mary Proctor, aged thirty, who was burnt to death at her father's residence, 67, Gordon-road, Stoke Newington. The deceased was making some tea when the flames caught the sleeves of her dress, and she was soon enveloped in flames. She died the same evening. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

In all the Roman Catholic churches of London, on Sunday, the clergy called attention to the recent proceedings of the Ecumenical Council, and added that they were requested by authority to make known to their congregations that the definitions of the Council required no other publication than the solemn act by which the Holy Father had already published them to the universal Church.

More than 53,000 persons attended the Foresters' fête at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. For their amusement three balloons were sent up, and one of the balloons fell into the sea near Brighton. Mr. Allen and Mr. Maris, the two persons in it, are safe, as they descended at Banstead, in Surrey. Afterwards a sudden gust of wind caused the balloon to escape from them, and it subsequently made its way to the sea.

Among the candidates for the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works, vacant by the death of Sir John Thwaites, are Lord Robert Montagu, who, while Vice-President of the Privy Council, took an active part in metropolitan affairs; Mr. Westerton, a member of the board; and Sir Wm. Frazer. Mr. Bruce has suggested to the board that, in view of early legislation on the government of London, it would be well to consider the appointment of a chairman as being of a merely provisional character.

The number of children now in the schools of St. Anne's Society is 362. The examinations which took place in June were reported upon most favourably by the examiners, who stated "that the children displayed that correct knowledge and ready expression which can result only from careful instruction, and are evidently imbued with that spirit of earnestness and emulation which is the best guarantee to future progress." At the election yesterday week twenty children—eight girls and twelve boys—were admitted from a list of 114 approved candidates.

On Wednesday about 600 of the children and friends of the northern schools of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, accompanied by the clergy and churchwardens, marched from the schools in Castle-street, Long-acre, with flags and banners, waving to Charing-cross station, where a train was in readiness to convey them to Charlton; thence the procession proceeded to Sir John Wilson's picturesque park, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. The children were entertained with a variety of games, and provided with a substantial dinner and tea by the liberality of the parishioners and other friends. Fire-balloons and a successful display of fireworks terminated the day's enjoyments.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have decided to make alterations in the names of streets within the Metropolitan district as follow:—Earl's-street, Kensington, to be incorporated with Earl's-court-road—the subsidiary names in the line of thoroughfare abolished, and the houses re-numbered; Hereford-street, Park-lane, to be called Hereford-gardens. The proposed name of Pasgrove-road for a new road near the Catford Bridge railway station has not been sanctioned. In connection with the Victoria Embankment, the Board has ordered that, for the purpose of giving increased light to the curved part of the subway under the footway at Westminster Bridge, a length of about 100 ft. shall be paved with glass, at a cost of £350.

Yesterday week the shareholders in the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (Limited) held their fourteenth half-yearly meeting, as usual, in the long parlour of the Mansion House—Alderman Sir S. H. Waterlow in the chair. The report announces that the whole share capital, £125,000, has been subscribed; and the intention to borrow £125,000 at 4 per cent, of which £52,000 is arranged, and negotiations are pending for further advances on the security of the properties. The profit of the year, added to the balance (£2284 19s.) brought forward, is stated at £6062; and the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the carrying forward a balance of £2603. The general position of the various properties is stated to be highly satisfactory, except the Greenwich buildings

which suffers from the great depression of trade in that locality. The new buildings in Ebury-street and Queen-street, Pimlico, are approaching completion, and the former will, it is believed, be occupied before the end of August. The Bethnal-green buildings have been completed and occupied during the half year. The adoption of the report and dividend was moved by the chairman, in a few congratulatory sentences, in respect to the pecuniary as well as the philanthropic success of the company, mentioning the fact that they had 900 dwellings, providing convenient and healthy abodes for between 4500 and 5000 people.

The thirty-first anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society was held last week—Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., in the chair. The annual reports of the council, auditors, and secretary were read. It appears by these reports that the affairs of the society are in a satisfactory condition. One hundred and twenty-four new Fellows had been elected during the year, a number much above the average of the last ten years. The total number of Fellows and members now on the books is 2472. The receipts, which for the three preceding years had not covered the expenditure, had, during the year now closing, much improved, and exceeded the expenditure by £262; and the old liabilities of the society have been reduced by that amount. Several novelties were introduced into the flower shows and fêtes, with marked success. The total number of visitors for the year was 114,776, being about 3000 above that of last year. The facilities so liberally afforded to artists, students, and others for the study of living plants continues to be highly valued: 182 free admission orders for study for periods of three and six months were issued, and 10,712 cut specimens distributed to professors and schools of design. A series of standard meteorological instruments, including several new forms, more nearly relating to horticulture, had lately been presented to the society, and a systematic course of observation commenced, which no doubt will be of interest to both sciences. Prince Teck was re-elected president, and W. M. Coulthurst, Esq., treasurer.

From a statement respecting the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, which has been issued by the Lord Mayor, we learn that the committee have assisted over 5000 persons in emigrating to Canada since April 14 last. To meet the expenses necessarily incurred in carrying out so large a scheme of emigration, the committee have received, in round numbers, a sum of £23,500, of which £9000 has been contributed by public subscription, £2500 by Kelsall's Emigration Charity, and about £12,000 from local emigration societies, the emigrants themselves, or their friends, in aid of their passages. Of this amount, at the close of the year, the committee will have paid about £22,000 for the passages, landing-money, &c., of the emigrants, and £2000 for the bedding and mess utensils on board ship; and these payments and liabilities, together with some incidental expenses, will cause a deficit of £1200 beyond the present resources of the fund. The committee have not incurred this liability unwittingly, but with perfect knowledge, in order to keep faith with the applicants, and with full confidence in public support if they did so. The emigration to Canada for this season is now over; the committee have satisfied the claims of all the many thousand poor persons who have applied to them for aid in reaching a field for their labour; and in so doing believe that they have done a useful work, not only individually to the poor persons assisted but in respect to their own community and their fellow-countrymen in Canada, who want and are ready to give work to those we can well spare—our deserving unemployed—thereby making them a benefit to, instead of a drag upon, the national resources. The committee therefore appeal with confidence to the public for aid to enable them to discharge the liabilities of the fund, which £1200 will enable them to do.

Mr. W. Scott Coward has been appointed one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

The expenses of Mr. W. U. Heygate, M.P., at the contest for South Leicestershire, came to £4799.

Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., M.P., has announced his intention of giving a piece of ground for a park to the people of Thurso.

Admiral Farragut, who commanded the United States navy during the civil war, died on Saturday last, at the age of seventy.

The Hon. Adams George A. Archibald is gazetted, at Ottawa, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Manitoba and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. T. N. Staley as Bishop of Honolulu. It is doubtful whether another bishop will be appointed, although the King of Hawaii expresses a desire for the nomination of another bishop, to whom he says he will render every possible assistance.

The voting for the City of Dublin (the representation of which has been vacant ever since Sir A. Guinness was unseated) took place on Thursday. The candidates were Sir Dominic Corrigan, a Liberal, and Mr. King Harman, who is for a Parliament on College-green and Ireland for the Irish. Sir D. Corrigan was elected by a considerable majority.

Sir R. Collier, the Attorney-General, by accepting the Recordership of Bristol, vacated his seat for Plymouth, and was re-elected by his constituents, on Monday, without opposition. The learned gentleman has not, after all, retained the Recordership, some of his constituents having raised objections against his so doing.

The Board of Trade has awarded a telescope to Captain E. Chantard, of the French ship *Formose*, of Nantes, in acknowledgment of his humane services to four British Indian seamen, whom he picked up at sea. It appears that these four seamen, who came from the coast of Aracan, had been overtaken by darkness, and driven out to sea by a heavy north-east gale, and when discovered by Captain Chantard, on Jan. 6 last, were suffering greatly from hunger. After being on board the *Formose* till Feb. 7, they were landed at Réunion.

Lord Granville has addressed a circular note to the representatives of this country in Germany, in which he combats the statements which have appeared in some of the Prussian journals respecting English neutrality. It is not true, he observes, that any facilities have been given, or any restrictions imposed, which are not equally applicable to both belligerents. He supports this position in some detail, and reminds the Germans that a neutral Power cannot always absolutely prevent the export of contraband of war from its ports. And he gives a pertinent illustration of his case. During the Crimean War, he says, arms and munitions were freely exported from Prussia to Russia, and arms of Belgian manufacture found their way to the same quarter through Prussian territory, in spite of a decree issued by the Prussian Government prohibiting the transport of arms coming from foreign States.

LITERATURE.

A History of the Sepoy War in India. By John William Kaye, F.R.S. (W. H. Allen and Co.) So long a time had elapsed since the first volume of this most important, interesting, and conscientious work appeared, that the edge had been taken off from expectation, and perhaps a little of the sickness arising from hope deferred had supervened. But the longest night is over at last; and the second volume has come. Nor, if it be considered that the author has other avocations, and suffers, by reason of the very circumstances which make him pre-eminently fitted for his task, from an embarrassment of the literary wealth accumulated for the sake of the historical fabric he had begun to build, can he be fairly accused of unjustifiable delay. It should be remembered also that he had to treat of multitudinous events, all taking place during the same brief period of time, but in different parts of an extensive area; and that it was not a matter of easy or short deliberation to devise a plan which should give some impression of unification in the midst of disconnection, of concentration in the midst of divergence, of cohesion in the midst of incoherence, of order in the midst of chaos. The more haste the worse speed. And if another, with more time at disposal than the author could command, had undertaken the work, it is pretty certain that what was gained in one way would have been lost in another. The author combines in himself qualifications which make him an almost unique instance of competency. He must have been for many years nearly as familiar with the affairs of India as with his alphabet; he could probably "astonish the natives" by giving them a written analysis of their inner selves; his early training is likely to have made him more able to appreciate and less hasty in passing an opinion about such and such a military position, or movement, or appointment, or duty than the majority of civilians are wont to be; his mind appears to be calm and judicial at the same time that his feelings are warm and warmly expressed; his impulses seem to tend towards humanity and justice, without weakness or sentimentality; and his style of writing is clear and forcible, eloquent and picturesque. But, after all, a certain shock of surprise not unprovocative of laughter is experienced when you are coolly referred, in the third line of the new volume to "the preceding chapter," as if you had just finished the former volume and taken a night or two to "sleep upon it." Upon recovery, you find yourself listening to "the story of Delhi" concisely recapitulated from 1804 to 1857, from the shadowy reign of Shah Allum to the pretensions of Mirza Jewan Bakht and the intrigues of his mother, Queen Zeenut-Mehal. Then commences the narrative, episodically related, of those tragic incidents, from April to the end of August, 1857, which, at the latter date left the English army still encamped and defied, but soon to be victorious and triumphant, before the imperial city of the Mogul. Once more we read and shudder at too-well remembered deeds of atrocity; once more we discuss the vexed question of the greased cartridges; once more we doubt whether Colonel Carmichael Smyth did or did not save our Indian empire by precipitating the mutiny at Meerut; once more we grieve over the motto "never ready" virtually adopted by nearly all our departments; once more we feel our blood boil at the mention of Nana Sahib; and once more we breathe more freely as we come upon the familiar names of Lord Canning, imperturbable but anxious; of the gallant Havelock, of the grim Neill, of the Jove-like Nicholson, and of the far-sighted, provident, energetic Lawrence. Again we dwell with delight on the heroic deeds of Thomson and Delafosse, the cool bravery of Hills and Toombs, and many another, and upon the lady-like endurance of our countrywomen. Still, the author does not seek to hide two painful facts—that panic in some cases made Englishmen forget what was due in chivalrousness to Englishwomen, and that the picture of our retribution is full of shocking and shameful scenes. "The prisoners," it is said, "during the few hours between their trial and execution, were unceasingly tormented by the soldiers. They pulled their hair, pricked them with their bayonets, and forced them to eat cow's flesh, while officers stood by approvingly." Renaud's march of vengeance, when he had to be remonstrated with "on the ground that, if he persisted in this course, he would empty the villages and render it impossible to supply the army with provisions," reminds one of revengeful savages on the war trail. No doubt there had been tremendous provocation, greater it was believed at the time than it was afterwards proved to have been, and let that fact be pleaded wherever it will pass for justification; but it is by no means improbable that, notwithstanding General Neill's arguments, supported by Scripture (and we know who can quote that book to suit his purposes), the revolt and the cruelty of its suppression were due to the same cause, which was neither more nor less than pride of race and contempt of colour. The "d—d black fellow," having been treated (by individuals, not by Government) as vermin, and so goaded into hatred and revolt, was punished as if he were really vermin for daring to have shown fiendish qualities almost equal to those of a white man. The volume will, of course, be read by everybody; but the author may be addressed in the words used by Æneas to Dido, "Thou orderest the renewal of unutterable grief."

Man and Wife. By Wilkie Collins. (F. S. Ellis.) This novel, if memory may be trusted, has appeared, or is still appearing, by monthly instalments in a magazine; and would, therefore, not be considered under ordinary circumstances to call for notice, unless of the slightest kind, in its new form of three complete volumes. But, even if its author's fame as a novelist and its own intrinsic merits, as a work in which there is so much dramatic skill and dry humour that thrilling interest alternates with sheer amusement, did not entitle it to exceptional treatment, it would still have a claim to more than ordinary consideration for the reason that it is declared to differ "in one respect from the stories which have preceded it by the same hand. This time the fiction is founded on facts, and aspires to afford what help it may towards hastening the reform of certain abuses which have been too long suffered to exist among us unchecked." Did not "Armada" have a similar aim? But let that pass. The author's object is now to bring into contempt the marriage laws, especially of Scotland, and the worship of muscle and athletics. The worst of it is that, to achieve his purpose, he has recourse to peculiar cases, which, though one would not and could not with justice pronounce them to be impossible or utterly improbable, continually arouse in the reader's mind a feeling of strong dissent and dissatisfaction. Athletics are, no doubt, carried to a ridiculous and even dangerous excess; but the instances must surely be so rare as to prove nothing of young gentlemen who, through cultivation of the biceps, become fools, seducers, drunkards, murderers, and paralytics, after failing to take a degree at Oxford or Cambridge. Is it not far more true that "University oars" or members of the "University elevens" are to be found in after life most commonly amongst the better sort of clergy, or barristers, or military men? And how many young ladies, not at all "of the period," but "really superior," are in the habit of being betrayed, under a promise of marriage, by magnificently muscular but brutally rude and unintelligent "stroke oars" of the University eights? It is far more com-

mon, one would say, for the poor "stroke oar" to find himself twisted round the lady's little finger. And nothing can be of worse and more dangerous tendency than the custom in vogue amongst novelists of representing as a paragon of virtue a young lady who has allowed herself to be betrayed under a promise of marriage. The number of the betrayed is likely to be increased rather than diminished so long as they are held up to admiration and made the objects of sympathy. The old doctrine is the safest, that dishonour means social death; and, though a mock marriage may generally be a complete excuse, a mere promise of marriage cannot, in the blaze of light afforded by newspapers and novels, be regarded as much more than a flimsy pretence, especially in the mouth of a "really superior person." A pretty idiot, perhaps, might urge the plea with some hope of exoneration.

Glaphyra: and Other Poems. By Francis Reynolds. (Longmans.) A melodious collection of poems, sonnets, and songs is here presented, in a single neat volume. An acquaintance with the mythology of Greece may help to render more interesting the most ambitious piece, which is called "Cephalus and Procris." There are different versions of their love-story; but it is in any form curious, and contains poetical elements, of which the author has made graceful use.

Seven Eventful Years in Paraguay. By George Frederick Masterman (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), is a second edition of a book which seems to have met with a "rapid sale," and which is now sent out in a somewhat different form, so far, at any rate, as pertains to "the correction of many faults in style, and a few inaccuracies." It will be remembered, perhaps, as being, for the most part, a tale of horrors and tortures inflicted by the late President Lopez.

Turgot: His Life, Times, and Opinions. By W. B. Hodgson, LL.D. (Trübner and Co.) In these lectures, which were first given in February, 1868, at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, and have since been delivered in London, Dr. Hodgson supplies an interesting and instructive account of the great political moralist and economist—it is equivocal praise to call Turgot a great statesman—whose counsels to the French Government, before the Revolution of 1789, anticipated many of the best reforms effected in our own age. The estimable personal character of this philosophical and patriotic Frenchman, as well as the permanent value of his contributions to different branches of science, but more especially to that of the laws of social welfare, will commend Dr. Hodgson's essay of critical biography to all thoughtful readers. Its author, who is a candidate for the vacant Professorship of Economy and Commerce at the University at Edinburgh, has long been very well known throughout England and Scotland as a public advocate of the extension of popular education and all other liberal measures. The subject, however, which he treats with so much ability in this publication, has latterly been taken in hand by Mr. John Morley, whose forthcoming "Life of Turgot" will, doubtless, prove a substantial addition to the literature of political history in modern Europe.

The chancel of the old parish church of Ilchester, Somerset, has been restored by the Rector, the Rev. William Buckler.

An exhibition of works of art and industry was opened, on Wednesday afternoon, at Great Horton, Bradford, by Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P.

The *New Zealand Examiner* states that the quarterly return of revenue for that colony to March 31 last showed that the total imports amounted to £1,378,127, and the exports to £1,989,219. The gold exported was valued at £616,608; the wool at £1,134,824. The grain shipped to other colonies was valued at £20,381; the flax, £39,134. The ships entered inwards were 201, outward, 199. The population of white faces or "pakehas" amounted to 237,249, far outweighing, by about four to one, the natives, so that war may be said to die out by effluxion of time. The wonderful progress of the "Britain of the South" has been such as to ensure a good and cheering future for capital and labour.

A sad accident happened near Dumfries on Tuesday afternoon. While two women and a girl were bathing in the River Nith, about a mile below the town, they were all drowned.—Three little girls, named Phillips, sisters, were drowned off the Welsh coast, near Swansea, on Monday evening. The children were picking mussels on the Dulwich sandbank, and on trying to return to the shore found themselves surrounded by the tide, which flows in with great rapidity at this point. The girls were discernible from the shore, and efforts were at once made to rescue them. Swimmers went out, and one of them brought the youngest towards the shore and handed her over to another man, who was on horseback swimming. The horse, exhausted before it got to land, swerved, and was drowned, and the man and child were left struggling in the water. A second horse was brought, but the child slipped from the man's grasp and was drowned, her would-be rescuer himself being brought to shore exhausted and insensible. In the mean time other swimmers strove in vain to reach the sandbank, which was rapidly becoming overwhelmed; and the two children, screaming for help till the water reached their armpits, were at length washed away.

The foundation-stone of an Orange hall was laid in Lisburn, on Saturday, by the Dean of Ross. Mr. Edward Wingfield Verner, M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance of Orangemen with fifes and drums, and dressed in full regalia.—The anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry was celebrated, on Friday, in that city by about 3000 persons marching in procession, headed by four bands. The anniversary sermon was preached, in the cathedral, by the Rev. Richard Babington. When the procession was entering the cathedral an immense crowd attempted to break through the Bishop's gate, for the supposed purpose of attacking the celebrants, but the police and dragoons interfered. Several of the opposite party were wounded by sword-cuts in the attempt. One of the Roman Catholic party has since died, and another is dangerously wounded. A special sitting of stipendiary magistrates was held on Saturday for the trial of the parties implicated in the riots. Several of the rioters were sent to gaol for a month, and others were committed, to take their trial in a higher court. An attempt was made in the night to renew the riots, and inside the walls the police had the greatest possible difficulty in keeping the factions apart. Large crowds assembled outside the walls had also to be kept in check. The town was quiet on Sunday, owing chiefly to the presence of the military and police in strong force. On Sunday night Judge McCann, of New York; the Rev. Mr. McCullan, Roman Catholic priest of Coleraine; and Mr. McKenna, editor of the *Star*, Belfast, were attacked at the Coleraine station, Derry, by a mob of Orangemen. Mr. McKenna received various cuts and bruises from stones, as well as blows and kicks. The fact of his having taken a prominent part in the Roman Catholic procession at Derry was the cause of his being signalled out for assault.

FINE ARTS.

GERMAN RELIEF FUND EXHIBITION.

The German artists resident in this country have resolved not to be behindhand in evincing that patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice which has been manifested so nobly and with such unprecedented unanimity by the whole German nation. A small German artistic society of London, including among its members Count Gleichen, Messrs. Carl Haag, Bottomley, Wolf, and other well-known artists, having taken the initiative, it has been determined to hold an exhibition of oil paintings, water-colour drawings, sculpture, and other works of art, the proceeds to form a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Germans killed in the war. The Gallery of the New British Institution and the services of the attendants have been lent for the purpose by the proprietor during the interval the gallery is not engaged for the exhibitions of the Institution. The exhibition will probably open on Sept. 26. The contributions forming the exhibition will be for sale, and the receipts from the sales and the admission fees, after paying the small expenses, will be available for the purposes of the fund. Contributions will not be limited to German artists, but are invited from English artists and also non-professional owners of works of art who sympathise with the sorrows and deprivations, or absolute helplessness, of those rendered widows, fatherless, and orphans by a most calamitous war. Contributions will be received at the gallery from Sept. 12 to 14, and we have no doubt that a liberal response will be made to the appeal of the committee, and that the exhibition will prove peculiarly interesting.

It was, we believe, originally intended to extend the scope of the fund to the relief of the wounded as well as bereaved survivors; but it was felt that this extension of the objects of the fund was rendered less necessary in view of the large sums in course of being raised by the International Society with its auxiliaries, and by other similar means, whereas no organisation exists to relieve those whose wants, if less urgent, will often prove more permanent; whose sufferings, though differing in character, are not less poignant; and whose wounds—the deepest that sword or bullet inflicts—can never be healed. Moreover, the Governments of the respective combatants charge themselves with the care of the wounded, but do not generally undertake to provide for the widow and orphan. Some members of the German Society of Artists were also desirous of dividing whatever aid they may be able to procure in equal proportions between the bereaved of both French and Germans, as they disclaim all enmity against the French people. To this, however, there were some obvious objections. To carry out such a project satisfactorily to both parties it would, for instance, be desirable that both should be equally represented on the committee for the management of the exhibition; and without the intervention of representatives of the French, the Germans could have no direct means of discovering and relieving French cases of distress. But it was not to be expected that such an arrangement would work so conveniently or efficiently as for each side separately to do its utmost for its own nationality. Accordingly, it was resolved that the German artists should set an example of patriotism, which will doubtless be followed by the French artists of London. Besides, there are circumstances affecting the composition of the two armies which by no means form a parallel. The great majority of French soldiers are single men, whilst a large proportion of the Germans now fighting for their united fatherland are men married and with families, who are torn from occupations whereby they support those nearest and dearest to them on earth. In short, it would be difficult for the benevolent to discover any more worthy channel than this exhibition for benefactions which are of sacred obligation upon us all, whatever our creed or race.

Inquiries respecting the exhibition and subscriptions should be addressed to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. F. Broemel, "German Academic Society," 4, Hanway-street; and T. J. Gullick, at the gallery, 39, Old Bond-street.

Mr. Foley has nearly completed the model for the casting of the statue of General Stonewall Jackson, which was commissioned by a committee, with Mr. Beresford-Hope as treasurer. The subscriptions already received will be sufficient to cover all expenses. The statue was proposed to be erected in Virginia, United States; a strong protest has, however, been made by some of our contemporaries, in which we ourselves can but concur, that the erection by the English of such a memorial of civil war would revive recollections and misunderstandings which had far better be allowed to die.

A statue of Sir James Outram is to be placed on the Victoria Thames Embankment.

The portrait of Charles Dickens, painted by Ary Scheffer in 1855, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in the following year, has been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

The committee appointed to superintend the restoration of St. David's Cathedral have determined at once to commence the rebuilding of the roof and ceilings of the nave and aisles, postponing for the present the restoration of the pavement of the nave and of the west end and porch; the repairs of the chapter-house and transept are also postponed. Mr. Gilbert Scott estimates that about £8000 beyond the sum in hand will be required to complete the restorations.

The coloured decoration of the choir vaulting and the chapter of Gloucester Cathedral is being executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. Already the decoration of about one third of the choir from the east window has been effected, and the remainder will probably be completed in two months. The bosses are gilded, the angel figures are partly gilded, and colour has been applied to the tracery; the panels are left untouched.

The engraver's art meets with so many discouragements nowadays, and the publication of plates of any importance as a commercial speculation is attended with so much risk from piratical photographers, that one is predisposed gratefully to accept three engravings by Mr. F. Holl, from pictures by Mr. G. E. Hicks, just issued by Messrs. Foxes, of Piccadilly. The subjects of the plates are illustrations by single female figures of Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," and by a group of the scriptural abstractions, "Faith, Hope, and Charity." We confess that the treatment of these subjects in the original pictures is not exactly to our taste. There is no lack of manual and technical skill in the mere execution; but a kind of excruciating gentility characterises these allegorical maidens; they act their parts too self-consciously, and the ecstatic gestures and expressions they assume are beneath the dignity of poetic and typical art. As, however, both pictures and engravings therefrom probably aspire only to be taking drawing-room decorations, their very faults, when tested by severe criticism, will be recommendations in the eyes of many. The engraver has done his work thoroughly well; the plates will rank among his best productions; and we have no doubt they will attain the popularity which, so far as regards execution, they deserve.



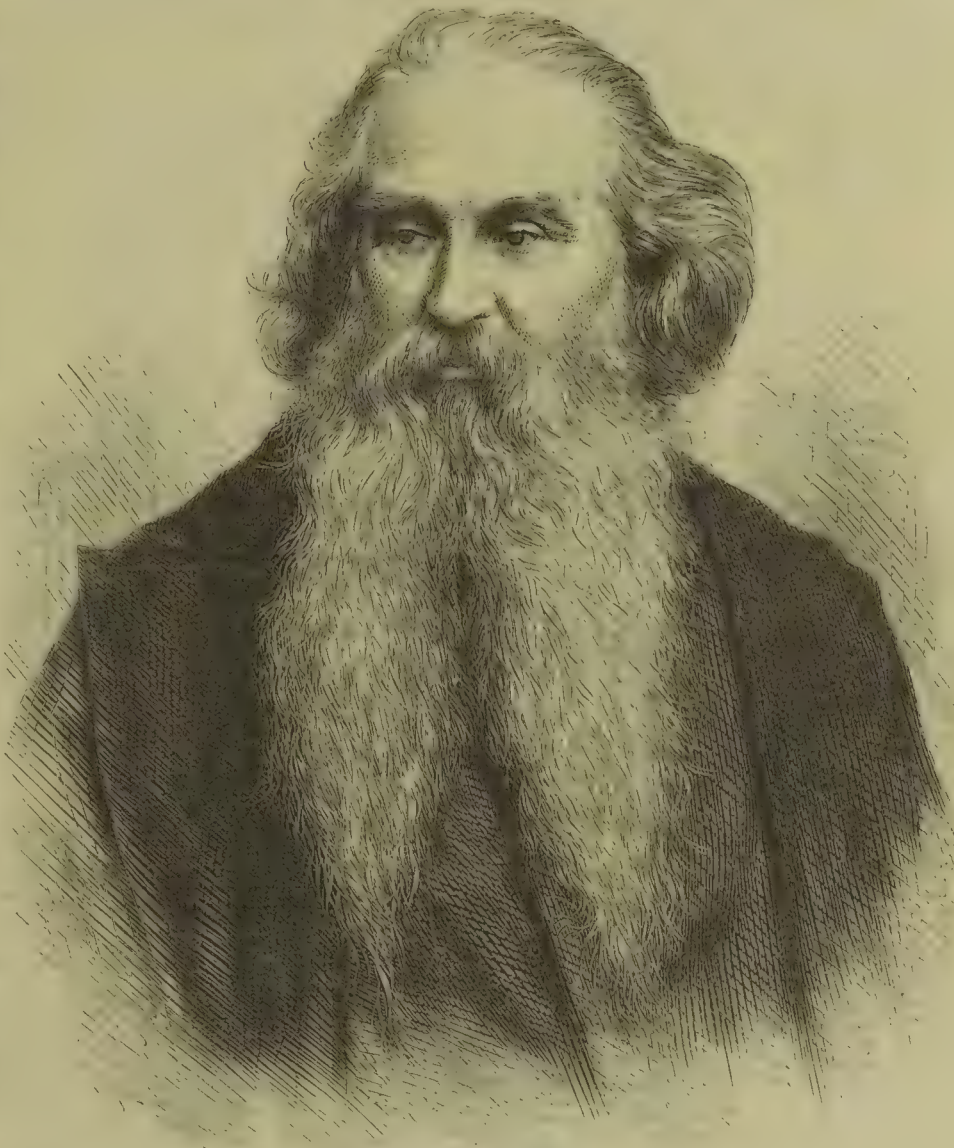
THE WAR: ARREST OF ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS AT METZ.



THE WAR: PEOPLE DEMANDING ARMS IN THE PLACE VENDOME, AT PARIS.

THE LATE MR. J. B. PYNE.

This distinguished landscape-painter died on the 29th ult. James Pyne was born at Bristol, Dec. 5, 1800. At an early age he showed much disposition for art; but, notwithstanding the early indication of his tastes, he was placed by his parents in an attorney's office, where he remained till twenty-one. On attaining his majority, however, he abandoned the law and devoted himself to painting, which he pursued as a profession under many difficulties and discouragements. Nearly five years were spent in his native town in self-tuition, the painter occasionally sending a landscape to the London exhibitions. Teaching drawing and repairing old pictures helped to improve the scanty livelihood which he could alone secure with his pencil. In 1835 he came to London, where another year was passed in solitary study. He then received much friendly assistance of various kinds from Mr. Carpenter, of Old Bond-street. Mr. Rought, a picture-dealer, also discerned the merit of his works, and helped him materially. In a year or two he commenced to exhibit at the Royal Academy, and his pictures were favourably placed. In 1839 Mr. Pyne joined the Society of British Artists, of which society he soon became a prominent member, and ultimately vice-president, which post he held till his death. During the principal part of his subsequent career the artist enjoyed considerable reputation for the original and tasteful treatment of his landscapes. His works were specially distinguished by pearly atmospheric colouring; his effects of light and air—which, if more or less arbitrary in reference to nature, were always beautiful and poetical—were founded on an ingenious theory of chromatic harmonies, which the painter expounded in the *Art-Journal* and elsewhere. In 1846 Mr. Pyne made a tour through Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, from which countries he derived a large proportion of the subjects of the pictures since painted by him. The English lakes, a district which had been comparatively neglected by artists, afforded the next supply of picturesque material. The artist spent three years in exploring and depicting the lovely scenery of this region under diverse aspects of the various seasons and under different meteorological effects. Mr. Agnew, the print publisher of Manchester, commissioned thirty pictures from this district, and has since published a series of lithographs from them. The artist paid a second visit to Italy of three years, returning in 1854, with a rich store of sketches, drawings, and pictures. The death of the artist leaves a perceptible blank in the rather peculiar walk of art in which he trod among the older painters of our school. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. J. B. Pyne, junior.



THE LATE MR. J. B. PYNE, LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

On Monday the Act passed in the recent Session (33 and 34 Victoria, cap. 93) to amend the law relating to the property of married women was issued. It contains seventeen provisions, working out the preamble, that it is desirable to amend the law of property and contract with respect to married women. The new law has not a retrospective effect, but only affects

property "after the passing of the Act," which was on the 9th inst. The wages and earnings of any married woman, acquired or gained by her after the passing of this Act in any employment, occupation, or trade in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband, and also any money or property so acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill, and all investments of such wages, earnings, money, or property, shall be deemed and taken to be property held and settled to her separate use, independent of any husband to whom she may be married, and her receipts alone shall be a good discharge for such wages, earnings, and property. Deposits in savings-banks by a married woman are to be deemed her separate property. There are provisions as to property in the funds or in a joint-stock company or society. All deposits of money in favour of creditors are to be invalid. Personal property coming to a married woman to be her own, as also freehold. In any question between husband and wife as to property declared by this Act to be the separate property of the wife, either party may apply by summons or motion in a summary way either in the Court of Chancery or, in England, to the Judge of a County Court; and there may be an appeal, and the Judge may, if either party so require, hear the application in his private room.

A married woman may effect a policy of insurance upon her own life or the life of her husband for her separate use. A policy of insurance effected by any married man on his own life, and expressed upon the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, shall be deemed a trust for the benefit of his wife for her separate use. A married woman may maintain an action.

A husband shall not, by reason of any marriage after this Act has come into operation, be liable for the debts of his wife contracted before marriage; but the wife shall be liable to be sued, and any property belonging to her for her separate use shall be liable to satisfy such debts as if she had continued unmarried.

A married woman having separate property is to be liable to a parish on her husband becoming chargeable; and there is a similar provision as to the children of a married woman as a widow is now by law subject to for the maintenance of her children; but the Act is not to relieve the husband of a married woman from any liability at present imposed on the husband by law to maintain her children.

The Act is not to extend to Scotland.

The three last clauses are very concise, one of which is that "this Act shall come into operation at the time of the passing of this Act."

The measure was very much altered in the House of Lords.



THE WAR: PEASANTRY OF THE FRONTIER, NEAR THE MOSELLE AND THE SAAR.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Egham, Wolverhampton, Windsor August, and Radcliffe meetings all took place last week, but there was scarcely a race of more than passing interest at any of them. Glaucus, the winner of the St. John Stakes at Egham, is said to be a good colt, and, as it was his first engagement and odds were laid on him against a large field, he may be so; but he only beat a lot of moderate animals. The Boy won four races during the week, and Kettledrum seems to be getting a good many winners of a certain class, though at present he has only produced very poor editions of himself. Countryman, the strapping brother to Rustic, scored what we believe was his maiden victory at Windsor; it was not a very glorious one, as he had only Rodemonte and a stable companion to beat. Old Pericles won again, carrying the top weight, as usual; and Belle of Holywell beat The Pearl, at 8 lb., after a dead-heat. This looks as if Mr. Chaplin's filly had been over-rated, and as Tullibardine, who was attempting to give the winner 12 lb., was only a bad third, the high-class pretensions of a couple of Newmarket youngsters were summarily disposed of. The Berkshire Cup was quite the event of the week, and the meeting of three such flyers as Tibthorpe, Perfume, and Ptarmigan was extremely interesting. The last-mentioned had so much the worst of the weights that he was never in the race, and, in spite of all his recent fine performances, Perfume beat Tibthorpe pretty easily at 4 lb. This great form drew fresh lamentations from King o' Scots' unfortunate St. Leger backers as at Newmarket he cantered in half a dozen lengths before her at only 6 lb., and after bolting almost out of the course. They must comfort themselves with the reflection that the first loss is the least, as after Perfume's running he would have been heavily backed, and then would probably have declined to try at Doncaster. The manner in which Wyatt carried all before him was the most notable feature of Radcliffe.

A testimonial, in the form of a large picture of a stag at bay, is to be presented to M. F. Bisset, Esq., Master of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds. The picture will include portraits of the master and huntsmen, and is to be painted by Mr. S. Carter.

Very favourable reports of the grouse-shooting come from Scotland. Sport seems excellent, but, from the long dry season, the birds are wild and packed; notwithstanding this, however, some large bags have been made, the Prince of Wales and party, among others, having done very well in Aberdeenshire. Accounts from Yorkshire and the adjacent moors are very similar; there seem to be plenty of birds, but they are unusually wild and strong on the wing; and it is so difficult to get within range that no one has done any very great execution among them.

With the Canterbury cricket week the season proper may be said to have ended, though the game will be played all over the country for another couple of months yet. The annual meeting was, if anything, more successful than usual, though the wicket was so true and the scoring consequently so heavy that only one match out of the three set for decision was played out. It was not one of Mr. Grace's weeks, as, with the exception of a (not out) 46, when playing against the Gentlemen of Kent, he was caught out for very insignificant scores. However, no man can expect to make a hundred or so every time he plays an innings; and, though Mr. Grace has recently very frequently fallen victim to a catch, especially behind the wicket, it is wonderful how seldom he is put out in any other way. The marvellous improvement in Mr. Thornton's play was the subject of general remark. In lieu of lashing out wildly at every ball, he exhibited a fine steady defence. A series of long scores was the result; and on Friday, as if to show that he had not lost his great hitting powers, he drove a ball over a marquee, a distance of 132 yards, before it touched the ground. Southerton and the Shaws showed great form with the ball in the North v. South match, in which so many fine scores were made that it seems invidious to mention any particular man. Pooley was never greater behind the wicket, and actually got rid of half a dozen northerners. Surrey, having broken the ice, has won three matches off the reel in very hollow style. Lancashire, which sent a very poor team to the Oval, had no chance, and then Kent was disposed of in a most summary manner, the county which was once invincible succumbing for only twenty runs in the first innings—an almost unparalleled incident in the history of first-class matches. Southerton once more proved himself the most valuable man in the Surrey team, and earned a new hat for taking three wickets in a single over; while Anstead, an untired bowler, did extremely well; and old Griffith astonished everyone by a capital fifty-nine. The return match between Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire was well worthy of the two great rival counties. When one innings apiece had been played Yorkshire was one run in advance, and the match ended in a draw, the "big county" requiring thirty-five runs to win and having four wickets to fall. Nothing could be more even than this, and as, in the last match, Notts was defeated by two runs only, the question of supremacy is still undecided. Daft again proved the mainstay of his side, making (not out) 45, and then being bowled off his hand for 46.

Making allowance for the absence of Renforth and his comrades, who must have nearly reached America by this time, and the unfortunate dissensions among south-country oarsmen, the Thames Regatta was a great success. An unfortunate foul prevented Kelley

from meeting his late opponent, Joseph Sadler, in the final heat for the championship of the Thames, and the latter won as he liked. The Newcastle men had matters pretty much their own way, taking two first, one second, and three third prizes. We learn from America that the Cambria has won the cup given by the New York Yacht Club. A large number of yachts sailed for it.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tone of the Stock Markets during the week has been decidedly stronger. The continued Prussian successes have strengthened the belief that the war will not be prolonged much longer, and have imparted a steady feeling to the demand for most securities. Investors have continued their operations, and have materially curtailed the supply of stock in the hands of jobbers; in fact, some of those stocks of which but very recently there was a complete glut on the market have now become comparatively scarce, and have considerably improved in value. The reduction in the Bank rate to 4½ per cent, and the large increase in the supply of money, have also exercised a salutary effect upon prices. Consols have been firm, at 91½ to 91¾ for delivery, and 91½ to 91¾ for the September account. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91¾; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Exchange Bills, par to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 110½ to 111½; and India Bonds, 10s. to 10s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been purchased quietly; but the market has been firm, and quotations have ruled steadily.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been very firm, and a general improvement has ensued, the principal change being in Midland, North-Eastern, North-Western, and Great Western. Indian Stocks have been quiet, but firm. Canadian Shares have been steady, and Great Western of Canada show an improvement. Foreign Shares have been firmer, and Lombards have risen in value. Calcutta, 73½ to 74½; Great Eastern, 34½ to 35; Great Northern, 118 to 120; Ditto, A, 127 to 128; Great Western, 67½ to 68½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 129 to 130; London and Brighton, 38½ to 39½; London and North-Western, 127 to 127½; London and South-Western, 85 to 87; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41 to 43; Metropolitan, 64½ to 64¾; Midland, 127 to 127½; North-Eastern, 139 to 140; South-Eastern, 68½ to 69; East Indian, 110½ to 111½; Great Indian Peninsula, 106 to 107; Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, 103 to 105; Grand Trunk of Canada, 13½ to 13¾; and Great Western of Canada, 14½ to 14¾; Great Luxembourg, 11½ to 12; and South American and Lombardo-Venetian, 16½ to 16¾.

The Foreign Bond Market has been characterised by an increased amount of activity, and the quotations show a general advance. Egyptian, Spanish, Turkish, and Italian each show an improvement.—Brazilian, 1865, 91 to 92; Egyptian, 1868, 84 to 84½; Italian, 1861, 48½ to 49; Mexican, 14½ to 14¾; Spanish, 1867, 26½ to 26¾; Ditto, 1869, 27½ to 28½; Turkish, 1865, 64 to 65; Ditto, Five per Cents, 4½ to 4¾; Ditto, 1869, 57½ to 57¾; Peruvian, 1865, 85 to 86.

American Securities have been steady.—The 5-20, 1832, Bonds have been done at 87½ to 87¾; Ditto, 1885, 86½ to 87½; Erie Shares, 17½ to 18½; and Illinois Central Shares, 105 to 107.

Bank Shares have been quiet, but firm. Telegraph Shares have been steady.—Anglo-American, 17½ to 17¾ ex div.; British Indian Submarine, 7½ to 7¾; and Telegraph Construction, 23½ to 24½. Miscellaneous Securities have been quiet, but prices have been maintained.

The Discount Market has been well supplied with capital, and the demand for accommodation has been considerably strengthened; and the official minimum has been reduced 1 per cent, or to 4½ per cent. In Lombard-street three-months' paper has been negotiated at about 4 per cent. On the Continent the Money Market has been unsettled, and the rates have been nominal. As regards the exchanges, the tendency throughout has been more favourable.

Large supplies of bullion have again been received. There has been no inquiry for export, and further additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

Biddings for £400,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been—to Calcutta, £299,100; to Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £900. The minimum price has been fixed at 1s. 10d. on all presidencies, being a further reduction of 1 per cent. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras receive about 84 per cent, and on Bombay at that price in full. These results show a moderate revival in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

A prospectus has been issued of Warsaw's Aero-Steam Company (Limited), with a capital of £30,000, in shares of £10 each, for the introduction of the aero-steam pump to marine boilers.

A prospectus has appeared of the Steam Road-Rolling Company (Limited), with a capital of £5000 in £1 shares, for the introduction into general use of heavy steam road-rollers, for consolidating macadamised and other roads.

At a meeting of Braby and Co. (Limited) a dividend of 5 per cent for the half year was declared. It was also resolved to add £1000 to the reserve fund, and to carry the balance of £2868 forward.

The directors of the Langham Hotel Company (Limited) recommended a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will absorb £4159, and leave £5838 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company (Limited) a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent was declared, together with an appropriation of £1142 to reserve, leaving £222 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Natal Land and Colonisation Company the report showed a nominal profit of £29,445, consisting of securities yet to be realised. To provide for the existing debt an issue of £50,000, in 8 per cent preference shares, was resolved upon.

The report of the Eagle Insurance Company for the past year states the new premiums to have been £14,363. The surplus fund at £1,121,209.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease in the circulation of ..	£120,357
A decrease in public deposits of ..	269,647
A decrease in other deposits of ..	253,036
A decrease in other securities of ..	1,320,812
An increase in bullion of ..	705,292
An increase in rest of ..	18,520
An increase in reserve of ..	949,997

The circulation, including post notes, is now £24,343,380; public deposits amount to £5,345,420, and private deposits to £80,442,720. The securities held represent £38,817,620; and the stock of bullion is £19,785,983. The rest figures for £3,472,079.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—Owing to the disastrous effects attending the French arms and the greater possibility of an early return of peace, the corn trade has shown great weakness, and the tendency of the quotations has again been downwards. The attendance at Mark-lane has been fairly extensive, but the demand for both English and foreign wheat has ruled very inactive. New wheat came to hand in moderate quantities, and the quality of the samples was generally good. Only a limited business was transacted, however, at a decline of 2s. to 4s. per quarter on old English and foreign, and of 5s. to 6s. on new English wheat. Barley, beans, and peas were dull and drooping; while oats, owing to heavy arrivals, gave way 2s. per quarter. Rather more firmness prevailed in the oat trade on Wednesday, however, in consequence of some heavy purchases on French account. The flour trade has ruled very dull. Town marks are nominally unaltered; but foreign and country sacks have given way 2s. Barrel flour is 1s. lower.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 280; beans, 20 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 6890; barley, 1400; oats, 46,290; beans, 1060; peas, 370; maize, 10,880 qrs.; flour, 250 sacks.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Red wheat, old, 48s. to 52s.; ditto, new, 44s. to 51s.; white ditto, old, 50s. to 56s.; ditto, new, 48s. to 54s.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; malt, 50s.

to 74s.; oats, 22s. to 32s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 34s. to 54s. (nominal) per 280 lb. Imperial Averages of Grain.—48,690 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 54s. 10d.; 193 qrs. of barley at 32s. 11d.; and 2027 qrs. of oats at 28s. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto, from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The seed market has continued dull, there being little inquiry for agricultural purposes. Linseed has changed hands, at late rates; but rape has ruled very quiet.

Colonial Produce.—The Colonial Produce markets have ruled very quiet throughout the week, and prices generally have remained without change. There has been no improvement in the demand for sugar; and small sales only have been effected, at about stationary quotations. Refined sugars have ruled quiet. Coffee has commanded rather more attention, and transactions have been reported at full prices. Cocoa has sold at fully last week's currency. The tea auctions have been fairly attended, and both India and China descriptions have changed hands, on former terms. In rum and rice there have been no sales of importance.

Provisions.—Butter has been in tolerably good demand, and transactions have been effected at the annexed quotations:—Waterford, 112s. to 120s.; Carlow, 110s. to 118s.; Cork, fourths, new, 102s. to 104s.; Limerick, 112s. to 116s.; Friesland, fresh, 120s. to 122s.; and Jersey, 84s. to 120s. per cwt. Bacon has experienced a quiet sale:—Waterford, 71s. to 77s.; Hamburg, 60s. to 63s. per cwt. Hams have sold slowly:—York, 92s. to 98s.; Irish, 88s. to 112s. per cwt. Lard has been in limited request. Cheese has met a steady demand:—Edam, 56s. to 60s.; Gouda, 58s. to 62s.; Canter, 26s. to 31s.; and American, 70s. to 72s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—The supplies on sale to-day we rather larger, consequently the trade was less animated, but at fully previous quotations:—Prime old hay, 126s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime new hay, 115s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 105s.; prime old clover, 140s. to 150s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; and straw, 24s. to 32s. per load.

Hops.—The market remains in the same dull, inanimate state which has characterised it for some time past. The accounts from the plantations have continued most encouraging, and there is every prospect of an excellent crop. Brewers are consequently more than ever indisposed to purchase, and prices are altogether nominal.

Wool.—The yarn trade being favourably reported on, there is more animation in the demand for raw wool, and values have been sustained without difficulty. Nevertheless, the transactions are still restricted. English lustrers are chiefly in demand.

Potatoes.—The supplies of both foreign and home grown potatoes on sale have been moderately extensive, and the trade has ruled quiet, at late rates.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d.; English brown rape, 42s.; refined, 44s. 6d. Olive and coconut oils are unchanged in value.

Tallow.—Y.C. has ruled quiet, at 44s. 3d. spot, and 45s. 9d. sellers, delivered.

Coal.—Walsend Braddyl's Hutton, 17s. 9d.; Walsend Hutton, 18s.; Walsend Hutton Lyons, 16s. 9d.; Walsend Hawthorn, 16s. 6d.; Walsend South Hutton, 18s. 6d.; Walsend Hartlepool, 18s.; Walsend Hough Hall, 18s.; Walsend Kelloe, 17s. 6d.; Walsend Original Hartlepool, 18s.; Walsend South Kelloe, 18s.; Walsend Tees, 18s. 9d. Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The cattle trade to-day was characterised by increased quietness. The supplies of stock were fully an average, and amply sufficient to satisfy all requirements. Prime beasts experienced a fair inquiry, and generally commanded full prices; but inferior animals changed hands slowly, at barely late currencies. As regards sheep, the receipts were good. Sales progressed heavily, and the tendency of prices was in favour of purchasers. Lambs were quiet, and calves were neglected.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woulded ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. 10d. to 6s. 6d.; sucking calves, 20s. to 25s.; and quarter-old-store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 890; sheep and lambs, 11,760; calves, 189; pigs, 35. Foreign: Beasts, 640; sheep and lambs, 3370; calves, 806; pigs, 60.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

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THE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF PARIS.

The resignation of the Ministry of M. Emile Ollivier, which took place on Tuesday week, in consequence of a vote passed by the Legislative Chamber during the agitation caused by the news of the French defeats at Wörth and Forbach, was recorded in our last Number. The appointment of a new Government, at the head of which is General Cousin Montauban, Count de Palikao, was also part of last week's news. This veteran officer, who at present holds the Ministry of War, was born on June 24, 1796, so that he is now seventy-four years old, and has remained on the active list of French Generals only because a special decree has exempted him from the compulsory retirement which the regulations prescribe for officers of his age. He acquired early military experience in Algeria, his services in Africa extending over more than twenty years. He served at first mostly in the cavalry, having been employed in the Spahis, or native horse, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique; but after he rose to the rank of General, in 1851, he commanded the military divisions of Tlemcen and Constantine. After his return to France he obtained the command of the Limoges military division; and in 1860 he was appointed to the chief command of the French troops which co-operated with the English in the allied expedition to China. There, conjointly with the English troops under General Sir Hope Grant and Sir Robert Napier, he gained the victory of Palikao; captured the forts of Taku; destroyed and attacked the famous Summer Palace; and, marching into Peking, compelled the Chinese Government to accept the terms of the allies. In recompense for these services, the General was created Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and Senator. He was also invested with the title of Count de Palikao, as a reward for his share in the victory gained at



GENERAL MONTAUBAN, COUNT DE PALIKAO, THE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

that place over the Chinese General Sangkolinsin. He received in 1865 the command of the 4th Corps-d'Armée of France, the head-quarters of which are at Lyons. He counts fifty-two years of effective service, twenty-eight campaigns, ten mentions in the order of the day, and one wound, which is of a very peculiar nature. A ball, having entered his throat, could never be extracted. In consequence of this the Count de Palikao can only speak with difficulty, and a moderate elevation of the voice. In spite of his advanced age, he is supposed to be the man who alone would be equal to the task of suppressing any serious disturbances in Paris.

THE RHYL EISTEDDFOD.

This Eisteddfod was held last week, commencing on Tuesday and concluding on Friday, and was considered to be very successful. A large wooden building was erected for the occasion, and was tastefully decorated with festoons and flowers, interspersed with English and Welsh mottoes. The chief aim of the Eisteddfod is stated to be "the development of native genius and talent, and the advancement of our race in everything that is loyal, good, and virtuous." To this end prizes were given for the singing of Welsh songs, for Welsh stanzas to the memory of different persons, odes, songs, elegies, essays, pianoforte-playing, for the production of russet and white hose, Welsh novels on "The Vagrant," for the chair to be presented to the chaired bard, for bardic addresses, specimens of Welsh male and female costumes, performances on the harp, poems on Martin Luther, competitions for chorus, &c. The most important competition was the chair prize, the subject for which this year was "The Night," and in which there were six competitors. The successful one, signed "Edmygur Anian," was written by the Rev. W. Thomas (Elwyn), Babel, Monmouthshire, and he was awarded the prize of £15,



THE WAR: INHABITANTS OF FORBACH FLYING AFTER THE BATTLE.

and an oak chair value £5, in which he was installed, according to the ancient custom of the Isle of Britain, with much solemnity, and amid the sound of trumpets. Several concerts were given during the Eisteddfod, in which Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Sims Reeves, and others took part. Mr. Townshend Mainwaring presided the first day; the Bishop of St. Asaph, the second; Sir W. W. Wynn, M.P., the third; and Mr. G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P., the last day.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Right Hon. G. C. W. Vivian has been appointed Financial Secretary at the War Office.

Colonel Wilson, R.E., is about to resign the Professorship of Fortifications at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Major Stuart, R.E., will be promoted to the vacancy.

An additional number of shipwrights have been taken on at Chatham dockyard, where all the men are now at work on the ironclad turret and broadside ships under construction, in order that they may be completed and sent to sea with the utmost possible dispatch.

The cruising of the coastguard squadron, under the command of Commodore Willes, C.B., is said to have been attended with some excellent effects. The officers have been exercised in fleet manoeuvring, and the men have been made to feel their sea-legs. On the 27th ult. the squadron of eight ships passed between two small uninhabited islets off Bantry Bay, first at a speed of four and afterwards at six knots, firing at a range of 1000 yards, when the practice was very good.

Yesterday week the statute was published to amend the Acts relating to the militia of the United Kingdom in cases of emergency. In this Act there is a provision that, whenever her Majesty causes any militia to be drawn, or embodied, or raised, if Parliament be then separated, or will not expire within ten days, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting of Parliament within ten days, and shall accordingly meet on the day mentioned, and continue to sit and act as if it had stood adjourned or prorogued to such day.

The new Act to shorten the time for active service in the Army, and to amend in certain respects the law of enlistment, was issued yesterday week. There are twenty-two sections in the Act, and provisions as to the army and militia reserves. The number is not to exceed 60,000. The new Foreign Enlistment Act, containing thirty-three sections, was also printed. There are severe penalties against British subjects enlisting in foreign States, with provisions as to illegal shipbuilding and expeditions.

The Active, armour-plated screw-frigate, yesterday week underwent a trial of speed, at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, with the "Hirsch" screw. Six runs were made at full power, realising a mean of 14.832 knots, and four at half-boiler power, with a mean of 11.728 knots. Complete circles were made at half-boiler power, with helm at starboard, with mean time of 6 min. 28 sec., and with helm at port in 6 min. 20 sec.; and at full power, with helm at starboard, in the mean time of 5 min. 42 sec., and with helm at port in 6 min. 11 sec.

Lord W. Paulet, Adjutant-General of the Army, calls the attention of recruits to the advantages of entering her Majesty's service. His Lordship reminds them that there are few callings in civil life open to unskilled labour which promise to a steady and deserving young man such advantages as are offered to the good and meritorious soldier. It is stated that up to Saturday 5000 recruits had passed the medical inspectors at the different recruiting depôts, and that more than six times that number had offered themselves, but had been refused as unfit for the service, either from age, height, or physical infirmities.

Another field-day took place at Aldershot on Thursday week, in presence of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The troops paraded between six and seven a.m., and proceeded to take up positions in the vicinity of the Long Valley. The division was formed into attacking and defending forces, as on the previous day. General Carey's force was acting on the defensive, and the brigades under Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke-Scarlett were the attacking force, and were posted in covered positions behind the hills at the Steeple-chase Course. General Carey's six regiments were posted at Outriden Copse, his front being covered with skirmishers. His Royal Highness and staff left the South Camp at 7.30, and rode to where the troops were assembled. On arriving on the ground the Duke rode round and inspected the positions of attack and defence and the posts occupied. The field movements which followed appeared to result in General Carey's force being driven back to Beacon Hill, beyond the Grand Reservoir, where the evolutions were brought to a conclusion about eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness assembled the commanders, and addressed them on the nature of the movements.

Admiral Sartorius, in discussing the relative merits of rams and ironclads, maintains that not only against stationary ships, but under every circumstance of naval warfare, the advantage must greatly preponderate with the ram. The ram against a stationary vessel is irresistible. Provided the ram is built swifter and handier than the ironclads, and consequently able to choose at its own convenience the time of attack or hold off, it is hardly possible that the ironclads can evade the onset of a ram. He would divide the ram vessel into three classes:—1st Class. For harbour and coast defences. These should be shot-proof, rapid, handy, without masts or sails, low in the water, armed with the heaviest guns on the bow, amidships, and on the stern. The guns should be on the non-recoil system, and mounted on turn-tables. 2nd Class. Also low and similarly armed, but the guns to be *en barbette*, no protection except movable mantelets against the rifle. The bow of the vessel to be plated to the extent of one-fourth of its length from forward masts to lower down, and with fore and aft sails. 3rd Class. Very handy, very rapid, and powerful vessels capable of going eighteen or nineteen knots, masts made to lower, fore and aft sails, and without gun or armour protection.

The *Times* announces that the forces available for service within the United Kingdom are to be augmented to the extent of nearly 20,000 men and more than 2000 horses. The increase is to be thus distributed:—The cavalry will show an increase of 1577 men and 1050 horses; the artillery of 850 men and 724 horses; the engineers of 50 men and 109 horses; and the Army Service Corps, 500 men and 200 horses. The increase on the infantry amounts to no less than 16,950 men. At the same time the munitions of war and military stores seem to have been provided in abundance. Camp equipage for an army of 100,000 men is said to be ready; as many greatcoats are in store, and more than an equal number could be got ready in a couple of months. Enfield and the trade supply can furnish no less than 1000 sniders a day if required; within the year 80,000, in addition to 30,000 already produced, will be made; and next year the producing capacity of the country in this item of rifles will, it is anticipated, be increased by one third. Our present

manufactories of ammunition can give us, if required 1,500,000 rounds a week, which is to be increased to 2,000,000 rounds. Turning from small-arms to heavy ordnance, it is satisfactory to know that we have as many guns ready as our fortifications can accommodate, and some to spare; and the last instalment of the fortification loan, which has been lately obtained from Parliament, will doubtless be employed to place the works in the most efficient state of which they are capable. The state of the field artillery has been sharply criticised, yet there does not seem to be much ground for serious complaint. There are thirty batteries "in possession" and fourteen "in reserve," mounting, in all, 264 guns; and each of these batteries is completely equipped with waggons, &c., and ready for service. There is no deficiency of breech-loading guns; fifty brass muzzle-loaders for field-batteries are being made, and sixty steel guns are now rifling. The stores for the equipment of the field artillery are abundant, there being no less than 10,000 sets of harness in store. With heavy artillery we are equally well furnished. The siege train is complete. The supply of breech-loaders to the reserve forces has already commenced, and the militia will be armed in a few days.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual shooting of the National Artillery Association has taken place this week.

A communication has been made from the War Office to the effect that a circular is about to be issued reducing the minimum number of points to be made by volunteers in the third, to enable them to pass into the second class, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1870, from 36 to 30.

The competition for the monthly challenge cup and gold champion badge of the 20th Middlesex took place, at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Monday. Sergeant W. Davidson, eighth company, was the winner of the cup and badge for the third time.

The tenth annual inspection of the 29th (North) Middlesex took place, last Saturday evening, in the Regent's Park. Colonel Taylor, C.B., doing duty for Colonel Wright, the Deputy Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, was the inspecting officer. He said that he should feel it his duty to make a most favourable report of the North Middlesex to the War Office, and he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing them undergo an equally efficient inspection next year.

A letter by Lord Elcho on the present position of the volunteer force has been published. His Lordship, after expressing his dissatisfaction with the proposal of Mr. Cardwell on the subject of the increase of the capitation grant, says:—"The question now is, what ought to volunteers to do in the present European crisis? To me our course is plain. Make no further appeals to the War Office for increased aid. Let that question be dealt with, as I am confident it will be, liberally by the nation and by Parliament when it re-assembles; but let us meantime do our duty to our country. Let us strive by all possible means to increase our efficiency and add to our numbers by appealing to those who have left us to return to our ranks, and by holding up to those who have hitherto held aloof from us the examples of foreign patriotic fervour and love of country of which every post brings such marvellous examples. One thing, however (his Lordship adds), there is on which we should insist as an immediate condition of continued service, and that is that we shall at once be armed with breech-loaders. We are told there are upwards of 300,000 in store. We say their proper place is in the hands of the reserve forces, and that every militiaman and efficient volunteer should without an hour's delay be placed in possession of a snider rifle. Then, if a further supply is required for store, let our muzzle-loaders when returned be forthwith converted."

The prize shooting of the St. George's took place, last Saturday, at Wormwood-scrubbs. The first series shot for was a noble array of challenge plates. The St. George's challenge cup (value 100 gs.), the winner of which receives a gold medal and other distinctions, was won by Private Taylor. The second prize of the series was the Turner challenge cup, of the same value, and carrying with it a silver medal to the winner, who was Private Harrow. Private Torr, with a like score, took the third prize in the series, the ladies' challenge plate, and a silver medal. The fourth was a silver challenge shield, value £25, presented by Messrs. Ortnor and Houle; and the rule of this prize was that the winner should have an electro-plated model of the prize, and the one winning the original twice in succession should keep it. Private Rowe was happy enough to win the plate the second time consecutively, and he therefore walked off with it. The second series was a long list of prizes, fired for at the same ranges, and prizes commencing with £10 graduated to £2. The first was a cup, value £10, given by the Messrs. Foster, won by Private Domant. Prizes were won also by Private Andrews, Captain Walter, Ensign Bembridge, Private Leadbetter, Ensign Hammond, Private Hemery, Private Rowe, Private Torr, Private Corry, Private Barnett, and Lieutenant Neville. The other prize-winners were Sergeant Pickworth, Sergeant Robertson, Corporal Days, Sergeant Pearman, Captain Peal, and Sergeant Braddick. The third series were special drill prizes, in which good drills contested with the rifle. Sergeant Wyatt, Private Leadbetter, Sergeant Johnson, and Private Andrews were the winners. Sergeant Grosse was the winner of the chief prize given to those members who had brought recruits to the regiment.

The annual prize contests of the Essex County Rifle Association was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, at Colchester. The Essex challenge shield, presented for annual competition by Major O. E. Coope, was won by the 9th Essex.

The volunteers of South Devon and Cornwall held their annual field-day, on Tuesday week, at Mount Edgcumbe Park. The troops were formed in the Chapel Field, the spectators having a fine view from the avenue in the park. At a quarter to three o'clock Major-General Sir C. Staveley rode on to the ground, accompanied by his staff. The volunteers were then formed into two brigades and the sham fight commenced, which, having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the Major-General called the brigadiers and officers commanding regiments to the front, and, after acknowledging his satisfaction at the steadiness of the troops both at the marching past and the subsequent manoeuvres, recommended that more attention should be paid to brigade drill.

At a meeting of field officers held at Liverpool, on Monday, it was resolved not to hold a review of the local corps this year, there being no funds for such a purpose, and no suitable ground.

Colonel Maydwell inspected the 24th Lancashire, at Rochdale, last Saturday. In his address at the close of the movements he said the future drill of volunteers would be light infantry. The volunteers were far superior to the Line in firing; they always beat them, and therefore might be looked upon as the marksmen of England.

The Banffshire Artillery were inspected near Grange railway station, last Saturday, by Colonel Moir, Portsoy. After the usual evolutions had been gone through in a creditable

manner, the Colonel complimented the men on their excellent appearance.

The annual competition among the companies forming the Banffshire Battalion for Lieutenant-Colonel Thurburn's cup and other prizes took place at the Dufftown range, on Saturday last. The Dufftown team made the highest aggregate total score, and got the cup.

The brigade of Inverness-shire Artillery was inspected, last Saturday, by Colonel Mackay, commanding Royal Artillery in North Britain. At the close, Colonel Mackay, addressing the brigade, stated that, on the whole, he was pleased with what he had seen, and he should have much pleasure in sending in a satisfactory report of the efficiency of the brigade.

LAW AND POLICE.

The common law vacation began on Thursday week. It is between Aug. 10 and Oct. 24, while the Chancery vacation is to Oct. 28.

The new law on jurors, to amend the law on the jury system, passed in the recent Session, was printed last Saturday. It will not take effect until Nov. 2. In future jurors will be entitled to six days' notice. Every special juror is to be paid one guinea "for every day of his attendance." A common juror, when trying a common-law case, is to be paid 10s. for every day of his attendance. Jurors, after having been sworn, may, in the discretion of the Judge, be allowed fire and refreshments, to be procured at their own expense. The Judges of the common-law courts are to make regulations to carry out the Act. There is no remuneration to jurors in criminal cases; but the provision as to fire and refreshments will extend to all juries.

Mr. Serjeant Peter Burke has, from continued illness, we regret to say, retired from practice.

It was announced, last Saturday, by the Judge at the Leeds Assizes, that sentence on Mr. Leng, convicted on a criminal information of a libel on Lord and Lady Sefton, will be pronounced next term, in the Court of Queen's Bench.

An action for breach of promise of marriage came before the Sheriff's Court at Leeds, yesterday week, for assessment of damages. The plaintiff was Mrs. Crosby, a widow, aged fifty-four, whose husband died twenty years ago, and was twice Mayor of Stockton-on-Tees. The defendant, Mr. Stephenson, was formerly a miller at Hartlepool, but had retired, and now lives at a place called Heighington. Mr. Stephenson lost his wife four or five years ago; and about a year afterwards he presented Mrs. Crosby with his deceased wife's dresses, saying he considered no one had a better right to them, although he had plenty of nieces. Mrs. Crosby afterwards went to Bath and London; and on her return to Stockton, in 1868, she called one day at the house of a friend, and there found Mr. Stephenson, who rushed up to her "with great enthusiasm and delight," clasped her in his arms, and kissed her. A correspondence afterwards took place; and some letters were read in which Mr. Stephenson addressed Mrs. Crosby in very affectionate terms. In April last, however, he suddenly broke off the engagement, after the day for the marriage had been fixed, the bridecake ordered, and friends invited to the wedding. The defendant paid £200 into court; and his counsel contended that the plaintiff had not suffered much loss in missing a marriage with "a wheezy old miller." The jury awarded her £500 damages.

The Cambridge borough magistrates convicted a scholar of Clare College for extinguishing a public lamp at the back of the college, and fined him 40s. and the costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment. Defendant complained of having been handcuffed, but the Mayor told him his case was a bad one, especially for a long vacation man.

The affairs of Messrs. Henry Firmin and James Matthew George Wyatt, who were iron and metal merchants, carrying on business at 10, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, also at 27, Great George-street, Westminster, and at Middlesbrough-on-Tees, Yorkshire, were before Mr. Registrar Pepsys in the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday week. They suspended payment with liabilities of £126,040, and assets, £113,025, subject to realisation, and a petition for liquidation had been filed. Mr. Reed applied, on behalf of the debtors, for the appointment of Mr. John Young, accountant, as receiver, and for an interim injunction, restraining proceedings upon a debtor's summons served by the public officer of the Yorkshire Banking Company. The Court granted the application.

The first meeting of the creditors of the Hon. Winfred Brougham, son of Lord Brougham, took place at Canterbury Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, debts being proved amounting to upwards of £4500. Mr. Brougham was declared bankrupt, and ordered to come up for first examination on Sept. 14, at Canterbury.

An action was brought at the Guildford Assizes, on Monday, to recover £265, alleged to be the balance of losses incurred in various bets upon racehorses. The plaintiff stated that he had been employed by the defendant to lay certain wagers on the result of the Derby; but the defendant repudiated them, and ultimately the jury found in his favour.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, James Lewis, 22, and Ellen Lewis, 33, his wife, were convicted on a charge of obtaining £300 on a fictitious bill of sale. The female prisoner was also indicted for uttering two forged receipts for £77 10s. and £30. Ellen Lewis was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and her husband to eighteen months' hard labour. Henry Haunsell, 28, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch, the property of William Rose Webber, from his person. It appeared from the evidence of Herbert Reeves, warder of Coldbath-fields prison, that the prisoner has spent the last five years and a half, off and on, in prison—having been sentenced to two different periods of two years' hard labour. He worked admirably in prison as a bookbinder, and always came out with his arm covered with stars—that was, good-conduct marks; but no sooner was he out of gaol than he fell into trouble again. His Lordship said it was evident the prisoner got on much better in confinement than at liberty, and the sentence of the Court was that he be kept in penal servitude for seven years.—The driver of the Croydon train, which, on the 8th ult., came into collision with a train from the Crystal Palace, was, on Tuesday, tried for manslaughter, but was acquitted. Mr. and Mrs. Lipman were tried for the manslaughter of their nephew, an idiot boy, of whom they had taken charge on the removal from London of his parents. It was shown that the death of the boy had arisen from ill-treatment and neglect; but the jury acquitted the male prisoner, and his wife was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, Wilton Barrett, a veterinary surgeon, was indicted for having received eight silver dishes, value £80, the property of Sir Edward St. Aubyn, of 84, Eaton-place, knowing them to have been stolen. He was further indicted for stealing the property. The prisoner

said he received the property from a man named Webb, who had been under-butler to Sir Edward, but he was not guilty of stealing the plate. He was, he said, when the tempter came, in the most dire distress; his wife was near her confinement; the brokers were in his house; his mind had given way under two accidents he had received and reverses of fortune. Three or four years ago he was possessed of property worth £13,000 in Holborn, which he sold to a public company, who never paid him; and now his wife and children were penniless. The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving, but recommended him to mercy on account of the circumstances in which he was placed when he yielded to temptation. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

John Farrell, an old man, was brought up at the Mansion House, on Thursday week, charged with robbery. When the prisoner was apprehended he was taken to the nearest police-station, and on being searched as many as five drinking-cups, with chains attached to each, all belonging to the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain Association, and which had evidently been wrrenched off as many drinking-fountains, were found concealed about his clothes. The Lord Mayor sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

Lyshon and Tollett, betting men, were charged at Birmingham, on Tuesday week, with playing at the races in that town with an "instrument of gaming." They stood upon the course with a "Pari-Mutuel," or mechanical betting-machine. This is a case, the upper surface of which is perforated with holes covered with glass. By the side of each hole is a number corresponding with the number of a horse upon the race-card. When a person backs a horse for, say half a crown, the owner of the case touches a handle, and in a hole beneath the glass appears a number; showing the number of half-crowns which have up to that time been laid on the particular horse backed. The same movement of the handle shows in another position upon the case the number of bets upon each horse that is being backed for the race about to come off. When the race is over the money laid upon each horse is added together, and is divided among those who backed the horse that won—the defendants first deducting 10 per cent for the use of the case. The defence was that the "instrument of gaming" mentioned in the Act of Parliament was one upon which alone depended the issue of the bet. But the "mutual betting" machine had nothing to do with the issue of the bet; it merely recorded the amount for which each horse had been backed, and was, in fact, nothing more than a betting-book upon a large scale. The magistrates considered it a means of gaming, and sentenced the defendants to seven days' hard labour; but a case was granted, and they were in the mean time admitted to bail.

At the Norwich Assizes, yesterday week, Wharlow, Westover, and Guest were convicted of conspiring to defraud, by obtaining subscriptions for a sham society for the modification or repeal of the income tax. Guest called himself the secretary of the association and the other two prisoners acted as collectors. It was proved that they had within a month collected £60 from persons in Norwich. Wharlow had already been convicted at York of fraud under similar circumstances. Guest was sentenced to six months' and the other two prisoners to four months' imprisonment.

A man named Carver was tried at Guildford, on Thursday week, for the murder of his wife, at Croydon, in May last. A quarrel took place in consequence of the woman giving her husband a dirty plate for dinner; a noise of a scuffle was heard by the neighbours, and shortly afterwards Carver went into the next house and asked the people to send for a doctor, as he believed his wife was dead. On the doctor arriving, he found that the woman was dead, stabbed to the heart with a knife. The prisoner's account of the affair was that his wife rushed at him while he had a knife in his hand and threw herself upon the knife. In answer to the questions put by the prisoner's counsel, the medical man said that the character of the wound tallied with Carver's statement. A great deal of violence, he said, was not required to produce such a wound, and it could not have been inflicted by a downward blow. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of the provocation he received. He was sentenced to death.

Thomas Ratcliff, a convict, was hanged, on Monday morning, within the walls of Dorchester prison, for the murder of a warder, named Bly, at Portland.

OPENING OF THE SKYE RAILWAY.

A line has this week been opened for traffic which carries the system of railway communication more than fifty miles further into the heart of the Highlands. The gauge is the same as that used generally in England, so that, the line being unbroken, it is practicable to travel from Euston-square or King's-cross to Stromo Ferry without change of carriage, and at so little cost of time that one may dine late in London today and to-morrow sup in full view of the islands of the Hebrides. The journey is one of infinite variety, and the last part of it, that just opened, possesses many remarkable features, surpassing all other railway routes that we have seen in Britain in splendour of mountain landscape combined with lake and ocean scenery.

The "Dingwall and Skye Railway" is an offshoot from the Highland Railway, which extends from Perth to Golspie, in the county of Sutherland. It begins at Dingwall, the county town of Ross-shire, and stretches to Stromo Ferry on the Atlantic, in a course almost due west. Originally the intention was to have carried it as far as the narrow strait of Kyleakin, which separates the Isle of Skye from the mainland by a ferry of only about a mile in width; but the funds were not sufficient, and the terminus was fixed, in the mean time, at the next best place, at Stromo, where there is deep water and good anchorage. The ferry here is much wider; but, by stopping at Stromo, the most expensive section of the contract was dropped, and the execution of the line was made practicable. It is now in full working order; and, the Continent being closed this season for pleasure-seekers, it may be expected that the railway will be largely taken advantage of by tourists, to many of whom, we dare say, a railway trip through such thoroughly highland districts as from Perth to Sutherland, or to Skye, will be like a revelation. The country through which the new railway passes is that in which the strength of the system of clan-ship endured longest in the Highlands. It is essentially "the Mackenzie country"—that is to say, it was occupied exclusively by members and adherents of the clan Mackenzie, which, at the time of the Rebellion of 1715, was estimated to be able to turn out a force of 2500 fighting men. From the borders of Inverness-shire to the extreme north of the county of Ross, with exception of a small territory once occupied by the Macleods of Assynt, the whole county eastwards as far as Dingwall, on the German Ocean, owed allegiance to the chief of the Mackenzies. At this point, where the Skye line leaves the Highland Railway, the county narrows, as if grasped like a fan in the hand of the Lords of

Kintail. All the valleys from the broad west converge here; and here, on the fair and fertile slopes overhanging the river Conon, the chief built his pleasure seat, the castle of Drahan. Before him, to the east, were the rich lands that border the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch. These were, as they still are substantially, occupied by the clans Munro and Ross. The Mackenzies had also their farms of corn-land in the low country; but the true reach of the clan was westwards, and their power there was supreme, so far as the county of Ross was concerned. They were vulnerable when they ventured into the open, as they did under Montrose during the Civil Wars of the Charleses, and in Mar's rebellion of 1715; but until roads were pushed through the mountain fastnesses the clan was able to defy the Royal arms and to maintain allegiance to their chiefs even when these were in exile. Lord Seaforth was attainted after the rebellion of 1715, and his estates were forfeited. Commissioners were appointed to levy the rents; but the tenants owned no more allegiance to King George than they did to the Khan of Tartary, and were quite as independent of him. Successive bodies of troops were sent into the Mackenzie country to vindicate the law; but they were met by the clansmen in arms and driven home with loss, thus fulfilling the threat held out from the date of the forfeiture that the Government factors would never get any but leaden coin from the Mackenzie tenantry. Colonel Donald Murchison was the leader in this war of local independence. As factor for Seaforth he received the rents, gave a regular discharge for the same, and remitted the amount to his exiled chief in France, with as much regularity and business-like precision as if he were in the dutiful exercise of a lawful profession. Our distinguished countryman, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, is a lineal descendant of this gallant clansman's brother. He still possesses the case in which his ancestor received his commission in the rebel army, which bears the inscription, "James Rex—Forward, and spare not;" and, as if to perpetuate the family's fealty to clan-ship, Sir Roderick has erected on the shores of Loch Alsh a striking monument to the memory of his kinsman, on which is engraved a most rebellious narrative of the honourable but utterly unconstitutional conduct of the gallant Donald Murchison.

The new railway traverses the central valley of these old possessions of the Mackenzies on the mainland. Of late years the traffic has been limited to a few coaches in summer and a carrier's cart from Lochcarron once or twice a week. But it is expected that the railway will bring back to Dingwall and Inverness all the commerce of the Hebrides, which now finds its way by means of steamers to Glasgow. The Isle of Skye, with about 25,000 inhabitants and an annual rental of £35,000, derived chiefly from pastoral cultivation, is within easy reach of the terminus, by means of the steamers which the railway company have placed upon the route. But of much greater consequence are the island of Lewis and the adjoining islands of the outer Hebrides, which possess resources in fish, cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce, and a demand for shipping requirements and general merchandise which it is believed will increase enormously when facilities are given for developing the capacities of the district by means of a railway within a few hours' sail. In this it is again the country of the Mackenzies that will benefit. The island of Lewis was for centuries in their possession, and changed hands only about twenty-five years ago. Readers of "Sir Walter Scott's Life and Letters" will remember Rory Oag's prophecy that when the "gift-land" of the family should be parted with there would be a change of race and of fortunes. The chief himself was alive and three sons in the full vigour of manhood when the "gift-land" was sold, but the prophecy proved stronger than them all—they died, one after another, leaving no male issue. The estates devolved upon a daughter, and so it came about that the hands which once held all Wester Ross and the Lews in its grip relaxed finger after finger; one estate followed another into the hands of the stranger, until at last the possessions came to be restricted to the sunny lowlands which were once only a place of relaxation and a field of abundance to the long race of warlike chiefs that of old dominated from the outer Hebrides to the German Ocean.

Returning to the route of the Skye Railway, it was intended at first to carry it through the village of Strathpeffer, the mineral wells of which are very highly esteemed for their powerful medicinal properties, and attract great numbers of visitors, but unexpected difficulties were thrown in the way, to which it would be unkind now to refer, as the cause of them is removed to the category of those of whom we should say nothing but what is good. The opposition had, unfortunately, the effect of diverting the line from the village of Strathpeffer; it now strikes across the valley, from the foot of Knockfarrel—the most perfect specimen of a vitrified fort in Scotland—to the old pigeon-house of Dochmaluach, whence it follows the windings of the hill on the right as far as the Raven's Rock. The access from Strathpeffer to the station at Auchterneed is most inconvenient. No one who can help it will ever venture up such an ascent by road; and the railway company resorted to it, we believe, only because they saw no prospect of making the line with profit, if the demands that were made upon it by a few of the proprietors of the land were to be conceded. The greater part of the difficulty they evaded by the route now adopted, which has, at least, the recommendations of being shorter than that by Strathpeffer, and of being eminently picturesque. It runs through dense covers of hazel-wood, after leaving the rich wheat lands of the valley, until it reaches the gorge known as the Raven's Rock. This is a narrow pass at the base of a lofty crag which seems to rise up sheer from the line of rails. One would think that if a sharp touch of frost got into the rock, and dislodged some of the topmost fragments, they would inevitably fall with a crash upon the rails; but in this, we are told, the eye is deceived. The abruptness of the precipice is the safety of the line, for, though it looks so imminent, there is in reality a considerable space between the precipice and the rails; and, if some masses were dislodged from the giddy height above, they would fall harmless, as there are no projections in the descent against which they could strike and rebound outwards. There is plenty of time to see the Raven's Rock if one happens to be seated in a coupé with glass in front. The ascent, from the time of leaving the old avenue of Dochmaluach in the valley, has been at the rate of 1 in 50, up which the engines snort and pant as if they positively felt the drag of the train. The pass once behind, there is a bit of level ground which we grudge traversing so rapidly, for there is a glorious view to the left, somewhat crude as regards foreground, but involving a most happy disposition of mountain outlines, partly wooded, partly bare and peaked, and reaching far away. Then we descend upon Loch Garne, a very fine sheet of fresh water, on the banks of which one of our London potentates, Mr. Hanbury, has pitched his tent most pleasantly and picturesquely beneath the shadow of a pine-clad hill. The railway winds along the whole length of this lake. When we were at Garne the country was only beginning to breathe again after the alarm caused by a terrific thunderstorm. Twenty or thirty of the telegraph-posts were stripped and splintered by lightning, while the wires were

twisted into extraordinary convolutions. So terrible was the storm that it was remarked by one of the squads of men at work that their "ganger" had not uttered an oath for full twenty minutes! Garne station lies pleasantly in the centre of a wide plain, dotted over with whitewashed cottages, which have an air of comfort and prosperity about them. It is curious how soon the country adapts itself to any change of circumstances. A railway from Inverness to the Atlantic is really about the greatest event that could possibly happen to that part of the country; but the people had been gradually educated to the puffing of engines and the appearance of trains, even composed of trucks; and when the first legitimate train for the conveyance of goods passed over the line there was hardly a bonnet doffed or a handkerchief waved in honour of the occasion. The popular enthusiasm was put off till it should air itself at a promised banquet to be given when the line was opened for passenger traffic. The goods carried by the first train were of the most ordinary and miscellaneous description—trucks of wood, waggons of hay, luggage, and furniture, while such lighter gear as fishing-baskets, gun-cases, an occasional box of books from Edmonston and Douglas's reading-club, reminded one how, at the very first, the railway began to contribute to the comforts and graces as well as the material prosperity of the country.

Leaving Garne and its pleasant lake behind, the train again breasts a steep ascent of 1 in 50, through moss and moorland, and, when it gains the summit, descends through masses of birch-wood to the level of another and much larger lake—Loch Luichart. It was here that the late Lord Ashburton fixed his abode after long labour in his country's service at home and abroad, and the spot he selected is certainly fair to look upon. Dashing along in the train, one is apt to miss seeing the residence of Kinlochluichart, but the group of tiny white pleasure-boats that glitter in the sun upon the surface of the water would of themselves stamp the place as one that had been chosen for some rich man's residence. The next feature of the route is a great marshy plain over which dominates one of the most conspicuous hills in the Highlands. Scour-na-Voulain, which separates Strathconon from Strathbran. The plain is many miles in width and in length, and is so flat that the river meanders through it in the most tortuous manner; in flood it overspreads a great part of the land, forming great marshes, that are the fertile origin of myriads of midges, as aggravating, if not as painful, as mosquitos in Norway. The persistency of these gnats is dreadful. It happened repeatedly during the formation of the railway that the navvies had to drop work, being ignorant of the local custom, on days when the atmosphere is favourable to the lively labours of the midges, of veiling the neck and face, leaving only small loopholes from which to look out. We are glad to see large squads of men at work raising embankments and constructing drains along the river side. These, we trust, will have the effect of diminishing the pest of midges, which at present is positively a curse on the country. There is a succession of lakes in this great valley, connected by streams, sometimes sluggish, sometimes rapid, which all abound with splendid trout. It seems positively sinful that salmon should be denied access to the long stretch of admirable spawning-ground from the falls of Conon upwards. There is hardly a valley in Scotland which possesses more suitable water for the cultivation of salmon on a large scale, the succession of rapids, of still deep water, and of great lakes being precisely what is necessary for inducing salmon to frequent it at all times of the year.

A little beyond Auchnasheen we pass the watershed, at an elevation of upwards of 600 ft. above the level of the sea. The west-coast influence is perceived immediately in the character of the vegetation. Even the most rugged of the hills betrays a tendency to put on a coating of green, while in the valleys the brawling streams that come tumbling down the gorges are fringed to the edge with luxuriant vegetation. Ferns, and bilberries, and shamrock cover every rock and stone, while in wet ground the bog-myrtle attains the dignity of a tree. Even the bothies erected for the workmen when the line was in course of construction have a rich coating of fresh grass growing upon the turf of which the walls are made. The descent to the sea is much more rapid than on the other side, but is characterised, like it, by a succession of lakes connected by streams that flow at last into the sea at Lochcarron. The last few miles of the journey are literally on the water's brink—space to lay the rails has been scaped out of the rock, and from the carriage window we look down into fathoms of the most exquisite green, in which long masses of sea-ware swing from the side with every motion of the water. About midway in the descent from the watershed to the sea is the residence of Auchnasheallach, on the banks of Loch Dhoule. Near this point our artist has made a sketch, which we must reserve for next week's paper. The view of Strathcarron looks in the other direction, towards the terminus and beyond it, across the sea to the Isle of Skye. The large hill in the distance is Blavin, of which Alexander Smith speaks so often and so fondly in his "Summer in Skye;" the serrated peaks on its left are the famous Coolin Hills. Lastly, we have a view of the terminus and Stromo Ferry, taken from the ruined castle of Stromo, a building so old that its origin is unknown. The modern residence overlooking the sea, half way down Loch Carron, is the new castle of Duncraig, just built by the chairman of the Skye Railway Company, Alexander Matheson, Esq., member for the county of Ross, to whose indomitable perseverance, it may be said without flattery, is due the fact that this line of railway is in existence.

We had almost forgotten to add that two powerful steamers run in connection with the trains, one daily to and from Portree; the other, three times a week, to Stornoway, the chief town of the Lews. In anticipation of the increased traffic, a large new hotel has been erected at Stromo, or, rather, an addition has been made to the old one three or four times its original size, and including a spacious public-room, 42 ft. in length, from which there are magnificent views on every side.

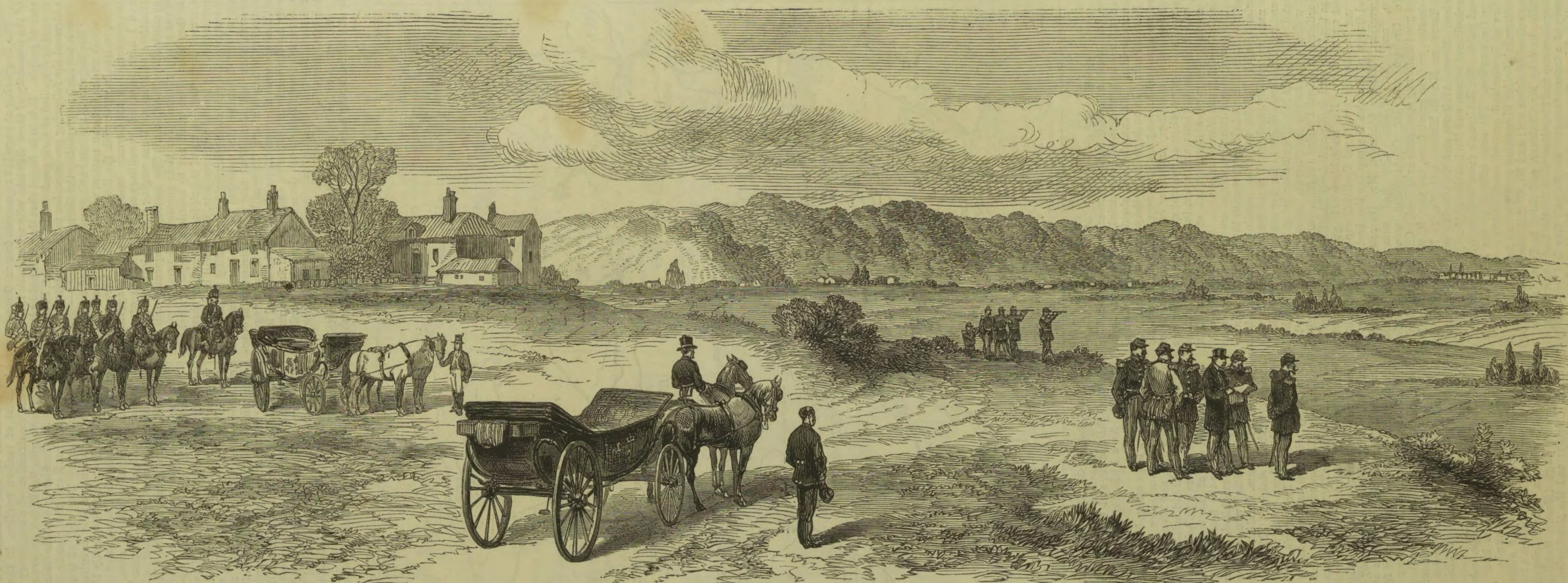
Middle-class education is progressing in Dorset. A new school, erected at a cost of £5000, near Dorchester, and towards which the Earl of Eldon contributed £1000, was opened last week. Among those present were Archdeacon Sanctuary and Mr. Fitch, one of the school commissioners. The latter, in the course of an address, said that as a rule private schools had proved to be most unsatisfactory; the type was low and ignoble, and the professions to provide for the business of life were inadequately carried out. He pointed out that the provision for middle-class education in the shape of endowments was not sufficient, and that the spontaneous efforts of the public in providing middle-class schools were of the highest importance. He looked forward to the time when the schools thus established would be duly co-ordinated with the endowed schools, when the two classes would not be looked upon as rivals, but regularly fitted into an organised system and brought under the same control. The majority of the speakers looked forward hopefully to the completion of the present work of remodelling the endowed schools.



OPENING OF THE SKYE RAILWAY : STROME FERRY, THE TERMINUS.



STRATH CARRON, LOCH CARRON IN THE DISTANCE.



THE WAR: THE EMPEROR AND STAFF RECONNOITRING.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

In continuing, this week, the series of Illustrations of the scenes and incidents of the war between France and Germany, we have to announce that Mr. Simpson, the Special Artist of this Journal lately at the head-quarters of the French army, has been forced to leave Metz, with all the other newspaper correspondents, since the disasters suffered by that army on the 6th inst. Scarcely any one of our countrymen, engaged there in the service of journalism, has escaped a temporary arrest. The turn came at last for our own Artist to undergo this disagreeable experience, though he was perfectly unconscious of having given cause for suspicion or offence; and we believe that he never would have been interfered with by the military authorities but for the excited state of the townspeople, who became quite wild on the day after the French defeats at Wörth and Forbach, and insisted upon regarding all strangers as Prussian spies. The Provost-Marshal-General, the Count de St. Sauveur, had promised to afford his protection to all the English journalists at Metz, and this promise was fairly kept till that unlucky Sunday morning. The news of the battles fought the day before had come in during the night, and had naturally caused great commotion among the people, if not among the soldiers at Metz. Three of the representatives of London papers, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Henry Mayhew, and his son, went to the railway station, having heard a rumour that the Emperor was about to start for the front, and also that a train full of the wounded was expected to arrive. At the station they met Mr. Stuart, another newspaper correspondent, who had just come from Italy, having travelled all night. They found the Emperor's carriage and horses waiting to be forwarded by a train on the railway towards St. Avold. Our Artist thought it would be doing no harm to employ the few minutes of his waiting at the station in making a slight sketch of the carriage and horses, which might be useful as materials for an illustration of some future scene where the same equipage might figure. He took a small sketch-book and pencil out of his pocket, and quickly finished this little drawing, a facsimile of which appears in the accompanying Engraving. There was no attempt at concealment; he even showed his sketch to one of the bystanders who was close to him, and who seemed to watch his movements with some curiosity. Mr. Simpson then rejoined his three English companions, but had scarcely done so before they were surrounded by a large party of artillery soldiers,

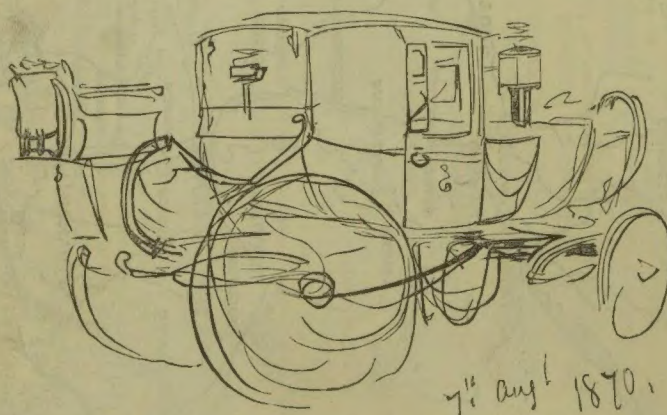
who wore undress jackets, and had not their arms with them. They were taken into custody, each one placed between two soldiers, and thus were marched through the streets of Metz to the Place de la Cathedrale. A mob of people followed, increasing as they went on, and reviling the foreigners as "Sacrés Prusses" or "Cochons de Prusses;" threatening vengeance upon them, which might probably have been taken if their violence had not been restrained by the presence of the soldiers. The whole party were then brought into the guard-room, where several persons came forward as their accusers, to denounce them as spies of the enemy lurking about Metz with a hostile and insidious purpose. The chief evidence against one of them was that he had bought three copies of a Metz local newspaper; another was suspected because he had been seen four days successively in the same café, "and always sitting in the same seat;" a third could be no true man, because, while he said he belonged to a London paper, he confessed that he had just come from Florence. The main charge against Mr. Simpson was that he did not lodge at an hotel, but in a private house. These particulars were repeated to the crowd outside, which filled the whole Place and was in a state of raging fury; till at last the officers in charge made their appearance and commenced a more regular examination. Our Artist produced his passport, which was approved, as in due order; but his little sketch-book, with its scraps of notes and bits of outline, seemed to contain matter for serious investigation. In spite of his awkward and rather alarming position, he was struck with the absurdity of viewing such innocent scrawls as proof of heinous guilt. He endeavoured,

however, with the assistance of Mr. Mayhew, to explain what they were, and to persuade the officers that they could do no harm. After a tedious detention, they were permitted to write a note to a friend, who instantly went to the Provost Marshal, and at once got an order for their immediate release. Their private letters and papers were examined. Several other persons, Frenchmen as well as foreigners, including one who was the Artist employed by a Paris illustrated paper, were arrested at Metz on the same day; and more than one of them suffered rough usage at the hands of the mob. On the next day, Monday, the 8th, they were all ordered to leave the town. Most of them went to Nancy, and thence, after staying a day or two, returned to Paris. Our Illustration at page 192 shows the manner in which the four gentlemen named were conducted as prisoners through the streets of Metz.

On the Sunday evening, before his departure from Metz, our Artist saw the arrival of some of the wounded soldiers from Forbach. He sends us a sketch of this distressing scene, taken just outside the Metz railway station. There were some men who were able to walk, at least with assistance; others could only be carried upon litters. Some, having been badly wounded, were so much exhausted by the railway journey that they could not be moved from the station, and were obliged to remain there, each upon the litter used as a bed, while ladies and gentlemen tended them with medicine and food. Besides hand-litters, there were mule-litters, similar to those used in the Crimea, and small waggons covered with canvas, each holding two beds. It was a bright moonlight night, and the scene was inex-

pressibly sad. But one almost as painful had been witnessed in the neighbourhood of Forbach on the night before. It was the flight of the villagers, disturbed in their homes by the fierce battle which had raged, till nearly eight o'clock in the evening, through the valleys between Saarbrück and Forbach. They would certainly not have been ill-treated by the Prussian soldiers had they dared to stay; but hundreds of families, amazed by the French defeat, hurried off in the utmost terror.

The correspondent of a daily journal thus describes their condition:—"Among this panic-stricken crowd we found ourselves, and we thought it better to continue with them and avail ourselves of their knowledge of roads and byways, whereby to get, at all events, to a more comfortable distance from the Prussians. When we had reached the summit of the heights, and were actually out of immediate danger of the Prussian shot and shell—when, in fact, the poor people could think of something beyond the instant peril of life and limb—they seemed suddenly to realise the entire ruin which had fallen upon them; they also began to think of their families and friends who were all scattered, flying in desperation through the deep woods, where the darkness was deepening with the falling night. Such scenes of anguish and misery I never saw before, and hope never again to see. Mothers who had lost their children seeking for them with frantic cries and gesticulations; old, tottering men and women stumbling feebly along, laden with some of their poor household gods, silent with the silent grief of age; little children, only half conscious of what all these things meant, tripping along, often leading some cherished household pet, and seeking for some friendly hand to guide them; husbands supporting their wives, carrying their little ones (sometimes two or three) on their shoulders, and encouraging the little family group with brave and tender words; the woods ringing with shrieks and lamentations—with prayers to the Saviour and the Virgin. It is impossible to describe in language the sadness and the pathos of that most mournful exodus. If all the world could only catch a glimpse of such a scene, I will venture to say that war would become impossible; that fierce national pride and Quixotic notions of honour, and the hot ambitions of Kings and Emperors and statesmen, would be for ever curbed by the remembrance of all the pity and the desolation of the spectacle. After we had proceeded some miles into the interior, having Metz on our right, we came to a village, the name of which I do not know, and here the great body



THE EMPEROR'S CARRIAGE AT METZ, FACSIMILE OF THE SKETCH FOR TAKING WHICH OUR ARTIST WAS ARRESTED.

of the retreating peasants seemed resolved to remain for the night."

The Engraving at page 193 represents two or three groups of the peasantry of these districts, who are a quiet, inoffensive race of people. It is to be hoped that they will not be harshly treated or despoiled of their goods. The King of Prussia has addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of the French territories occupied by the German armies:—

"The Emperor Napoleon having made, by land and by sea, an attack on the German nation, which desired, and still desires, to live in peace with the French people, I have assumed the command of the German armies to repel this aggression, and I have been led by military circumstances to cross the frontiers of France. I am waging war against soldiers, not against French citizens. The latter consequently will continue to enjoy security for their persons and property so long as they themselves shall not by hostile attempts against the German troops deprive me of the right of according them my protection. By special arrangements, which will be duly made known to the public, the Generals commanding the different corps will determine the measures to be taken towards the communes or individuals that may place themselves in opposition to the usages of war. They will, in like manner, regulate all that concerns the requisitions which may be deemed necessary for the wants of the troops, and they will fix the rate of exchange between French and German currencies in order to facilitate the individual transactions between the troops and the inhabitants."

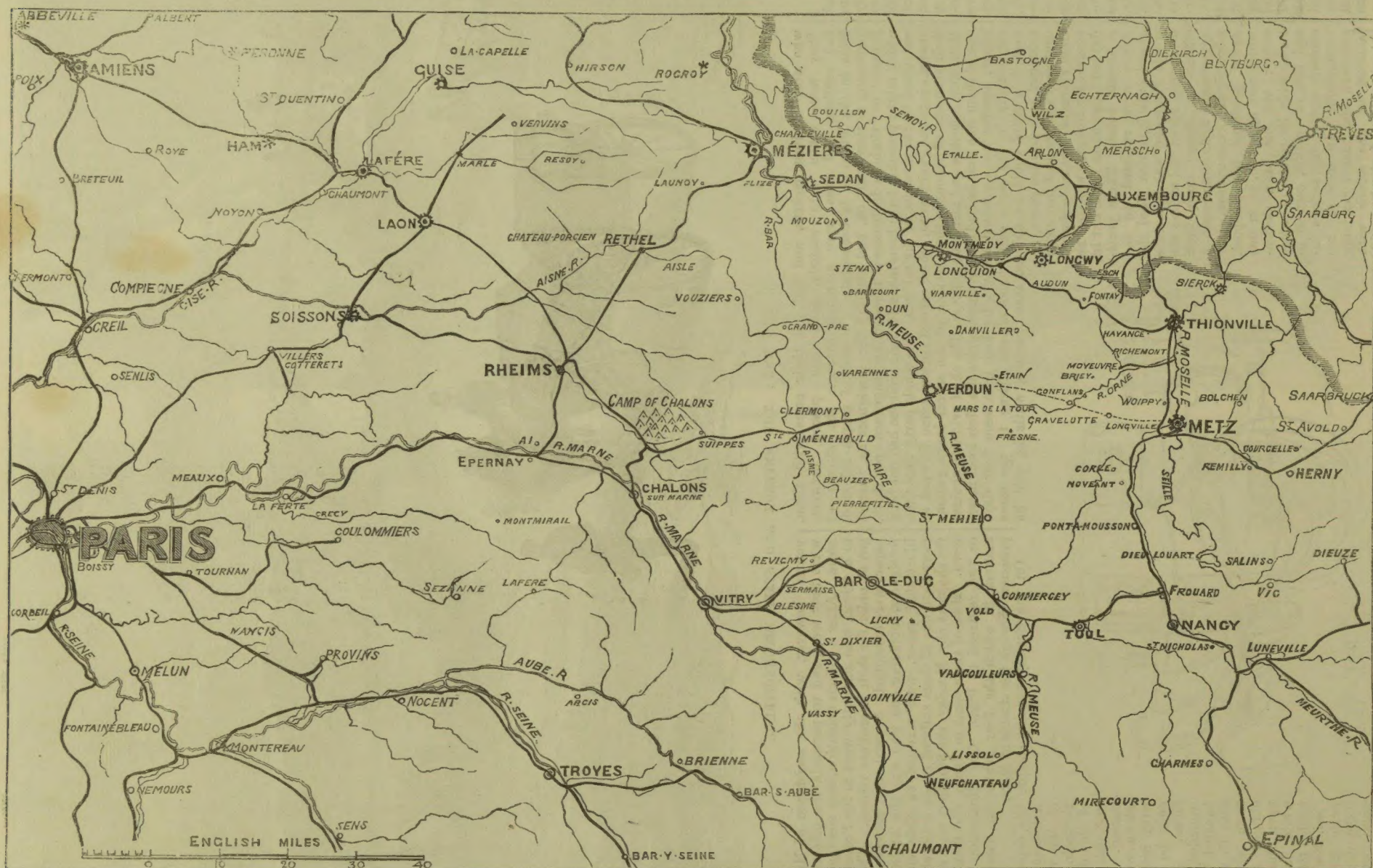
We return to the subjects of two or three sketches taken by our Artist during his sojourn at Metz. One of them shows

the dinner-mess of a company of French soldiers in their camp on the banks of the Moselle. There is also a characteristic incident of modern warfare, in the set of pontoons, or boats for the construction of a temporary floating-bridge, intended, perhaps, to cross the Rhine, or some other river, which were sent to the frontier by a goods-train on the railway. Underneath each boat are the planks to form a portion of the bridge roadway. The visit of General Changarnier to the Emperor Napoleon, on the evening of Monday week, since which his Majesty has frequently been accompanied by that gallant old soldier, hitherto one of his severest political opponents, is an event worthy of note. The General, formerly Governor of Algiers, was Commandant of Paris under the Republican Government, in 1848, when he sternly suppressed the Red insurrection of June. He was arrested and imprisoned, with other members of the Legislative Assembly, in December, 1851, by Prince Louis Napoleon, then President of the Republic, now the Emperor Napoleon III. He has since lived in Belgium as an exile, refusing the Emperor's invitation to return to France. He was seventy-seven years of age last April; and, since no command is offered him, wishes to fight as a simple volunteer. In the illustration on the preceding page he stands with the Emperor and Marshal Bazaine on the brow of a hill, overlooking the country towards the positions held by the enemy's advanced guard. The Emperor stands in front; the Marshal, likewise in uniform, is at his left hand; General Changarnier, in ordinary civilian attire, stands a little behind the Emperor on his right. Three aides-de-camp attend them in the rear; two carriages and an escort of Chasseurs à cheval are in waiting.

The popular excitement in Paris on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of last week, at the news of the defeat of Marshal M'Mahon's army, and of the expulsion of General Frossard from Saarbrück and Forbach, was described by our Paris correspondent. The people thronged most eagerly to the official mansion of the Minister of the Interior to read the telegrams or bulletins there posted up. At a later hour the residence of the Minister of Justice and Prime Minister, M. Emile Ollivier, was besieged by a still more clamorous multitude, demanding chassé-pôt rifles for all the able-bodied men in Paris, to rush forth *en masse* and repel the enemy from the frontier. This demand was of course evaded, but they were presented with a tricolour flag to parade through the streets.

THE FARM.

The cloudy days of the past week have brought but little rain. Along the valley of the Thames and around the metropolis fields look greener than elsewhere; but in other places sheep and cattle are pining upon the burnt-up pastures, that are now quite as bad as '68. The season has, however, been favourable to harvesting; and very little corn is left standing in the south. The *Agricultural Gazette* has published estimates of the harvest from about 150 able correspondents, and the conclusion is that wheat will be below an average crop. Mr. James Sanderson and the *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* are of opinion that the yield of wheat per acre will be just an average crop. Barley and oats are undoubtedly below an average, and short in the straw besides. Peas are an average



MAP OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN METZ AND PARIS.

crop, but beans are sadly deficient nearly everywhere. The cultivation of sugar beet is being tried on a large scale in Gloucestershire. Mr. Campbell has about 1700 acres planted at Buscot Park. In anticipation of the enormous quantity of beet such an area, with a promising crop, will produce, spacious buildings, with machinery and every convenience, have been erected for the preparation of beetroot spirit, the manufacture of which is less intricate and safer, in a pecuniary point of view, than the more evident object of the cultivation of this plant—the production of sugar.

The county agricultural meetings are now coming on so fast that it is difficult to keep pace with them. The Northumberland Society had its very best meeting at Morpeth, both in number, quality, and good management, under its able secretary, Mr. Jacob Wilson. In five years the entries have just doubled—this year the number being 939, more than half of which were cattle, sheep, and horses. Among the 113 shorthorns, Earl of Chester (23,827), bred by Mr. Saunders, was the first aged bull; and Lady Pigot's Queen of Rosalea first among cows. Her Ladyship was in good fortune, for the young bull Bythis won Lord Carlisle's cup for the best bull, and Queen of Rosalea the cup for the best female. Sir W. Trevelyan, Messrs. Atkinson, Mr. Harrett, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Wilson, also had some good entries. Mr. Graham and Mr. Cunningham won with the few but good Galloway specimens exhibited. Cheviots and Border Leicesters were in great force, the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, Mr. G. Torrance, Mr. G. Simson, and Mr. T. Elliott taking the prizes. Messrs. Atkinson and Mr. Dinning won with some good agricultural horses, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Spraggen exhibited good pairs. Mr. Robinson's mare Goahead won Lord Vernon's cup for hunters. The cups offered at the Durham County Show at Sunderland excited considerable competition. Mr. Outhwaite's heifer Vivandière took the cup for the best breeding animal of either sex; and Mr. G. Atkinson's heifer Village Belle, bred by Mr. Chaloner, and sister to Sovereign, won a 10-guinea cup and 25-guinea plate for the best animal the property of a tenant-farmer. Mr. Raine's Gay Lad was the first bull, and Lady Pigot also won here. Mr. Hutchinson, of Catterick, not only gained the bull and heifer calf prizes, but won all the first prizes for sheep. Mr. G. Atkinson also sent some

fine draught horses, and took three prizes and a cup for the best pair. As a little novelty, the dairy produce was judged by three ladies.

There was a large entry, but not a good show, of cattle at the Royal North Lancashire meeting at Blackpool. Bolivar was here again first, and his owner, Mr. Brierley, won also the premium for two-year-old heifers. Mr. W. Bradburn also won several prizes for cows and heifers, and Mr. Baxter for calves. Mr. Hunt took one of the new prizes for bull, cow, and calf; and Mr. Brierley for the best collection of cattle. The once famous Rosolio was exhibited, but passed unnoticed. Messrs. Moffat's Laughing Stock won the 20-gs. cup for thoroughbred stallions; and Messrs. Lund and Redman's Octavian took the cup for roadster stallions. Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Cock gained the chief sheep prizes; and there was a good number of lunks, with one of Mr. Green's at their head. At the dinner Lord Derby, who was enthusiastically received, presided, and made an excellent speech; in responding for the judges, Mr. Torr—Chief Justice Torr, as the father of the present Earl styled him at a former meeting of the society—was very happy in his remarks on tenant-right. The Gloucester show, at Stroud, was rather short of entries, and many animals did not appear. Lord Sudeley, with Mandarin, won in shorthorn bulls; and Mr. Stratton won nearly every prize for cows and heifers. Mr. Edwards in bulls and Mr. Harding in cows were the chief Hereford winners. The Cotswold sheep were good, Mr. Gillett's executors and Mr. Cole winning the first premiums; some very good hunters were also exhibited. In cheese, Mr. Gibbons won with 1 cwt. of thick, and Mr. J. Harris with double and thin Gloucester.

Mr. Cother's thirty-ninth ram sale, at Middle Aston, averaged £7 12s. 3d. for forty-six lots. Five of the best sheep were bought for Mr. Stone, Canada. The great Bingley Hall sale of Shropshires was thinly attended. Mr. D. R. Davies gave 30 gs. for one of Mr. Sheldon's rams. Mrs. Beach's lot had three Royal winners. The third-prize two-shear ram made the top price, 63 gs. (Messrs. Webb); the second-prize, 35 gs. (R. E. Oliver); and the third-prize shearing, 43 gs. (May), 110s. was the highest price for ewes. Mr. W. Wood's rams, sold at Holly Bank, averaged £8 2s. 6d. The Lincolnshire ram sales will be coming on later in the month. Messrs.

Dudding's will be sold, on Aug. 30, at Panton; Mr. Kirkham's, at Biscathorpe, on Sept. 1; the late Mr. Davy's, at Owersby, on the 5th; and Mr. Torr will show his pure Leicesters, at Aylesby, on the 7th. Messrs. Mitchell's sale of shorthorns and sheep takes place on Aug. 25, and Mr. Dixon's herd will be sold at Caistor, Lincolnshire, on Sept. 2, the day after the Biscathorpe ram sale.

Horncastle great horse fair was very dull for the farmers' as there were but few foreigners present, most of them having been suited a fortnight before. Good horses fetched high sums, and one or two hunters sold for 200 gs. Agricultural horses went at times cheap, and several went back unsold.

Hop planters and factors have disagreed. The factors have increased the commission charged upon the sales, and, after an interview with an appointed committee, have refused to alter the rates. At a meeting of growers at Canterbury, on Saturday last, a resolution was passed expressing their dissatisfaction with the determined action of the factors, who, after Aug. 15, will not sell any hops without a written contract, stating "to bulk being equal to samples, to goods being in sound and merchantable condition when weighed."

William Tayler, Esq., F.S.S., F.S.A., has placed in the hands of the council of the Statistical Society fifty guineas, to be awarded by them as a prize for the best essay on the local taxation of the United Kingdom.

At Halifax, on Monday, the formal opening of the new road to Southowram, and of the western half of the new North Bridge across the river Hebble, took place. The Mayor presided at the ceremony, giving the name of Beacon-hill-road to the new highway. The road has cost £12,000, and the bridge, when completed, will have cost £20,000.

From April 1 to Aug. 13 the total sum paid into the Exchequer was £22,532,216, or nearly three millions less than the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £25,783,844, and this was considerably less than the issues from the Exchequer twelve months ago. The balance in the Bank of England, on Saturday last, was £3,412,950.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BARONESS WENMAN.

The Right Hon. Sophia Elizabeth Wykeham, Baroness Wenman in her own right, died, on the 9th inst., at her seat, Thame Park, Oxfordshire, aged eighty. Her Ladyship was only daughter and heiress of William Richard Wykeham, Esq., of Swalcliffe, who was eldest son of William Humphrey Wykeham, Esq., by the Hon. Sophia Wenman, his wife, sister and sole heiress of Philip, 1st Viscount Wenman. Thus, through her grandfather, Miss Wykeham inherited the Swalcliffe estates, and, through her grandmother, the fine property of Thame Park, also in Oxfordshire, which had come to the Wenmans by an intermarriage with the heiress of the Lords Williams of Thame. These united estates constituted her a great landed proprietor; and, in 1834, she was raised to the Peerage as Baroness Wenman. Lady Wenman was never married, and the title expires with her. Her Ladyship's cousin, Philip Thomas Herbert Wykeham, Esq., of Tythorpe House, Oxfordshire, is the present representative of the Wykehams, a family of great antiquity. William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of Winchester and New Colleges, is considered to have been a collateral ancestor, but the connecting link has not been discovered. Lady Wenman was, however, through the Lords Saye and Sele, her ancestors in the female line, descended from the sister and heiress of William of Wykeham. A junior branch of the Wykehams is represented by Mr. Wykeham-Martin, of Leeds Castle, Kent.

LADY GEARY.

Louisa Charlotte, Lady Geary, wife of Sir William Richard Poulett Geary, third Baronet, of Oxon Hoath, Kent, died on the 9th inst., at her residence, 28, Harley-street. Her Ladyship was born April 12, 1802, the only daughter of the Hon. Charles Andrew Bruce, Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, third son of Charles, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and younger brother of Thomas, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, the famous collector of the Elgin marbles. She was married to Sir William Richard Geary, July 14, 1835, and leaves an only daughter, Louisa Charlotte.

MR. GOW-STEUART.

James Gow-Stewart, Esq., of Fowlers Park, Kent, J.P., whose death is just announced, was son of the late John Gow, Esq., and assumed the surname of Stewart in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his mother, Janet Stewart, who left him the lands and island of Colonsay. He was born Oct. 27, 1808; and married, Aug. 4, 1842, Hannah, daughter of William Bean, Esq., of Gravelly Hill, Warwickshire, by whom he leaves Alfred William James, of the 74th Regiment, his eldest son, and other issue.

MRS. FARQUHARSON, OF INVERCAULD.

Louisa Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, in the county of Aberdeen, died on the 8th inst., in her twenty-fifth year. Her untimely death has caused deep sorrow and sympathy. She was the elder daughter and coheirress (with her sister the Hon. Mrs. J. Manners Yorke) of the late Alexander H. Oswald, Esq., of Auchincruive, M.P. for Argyleshire, and the Lady Louisa Elizabeth Frederica, his wife, daughter of William, first Earl Craven. Her marriage to Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, took place Nov. 19, 1864.

Mr. Patrick Cumin, barrister, has been appointed an assistant secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

The Rev. C. F. Johnstone, Inspector of Schools, in his report for last year, speaks in favour of the system of mixed schools. Much has been said, he observes, as to the undesirability of mixing boys and girls together, as to the acquaintances which the girls may form, and as to the coarse habits and manners which they may contract; but he does not believe that the school is answerable for such things. If they occur it is in places where they would have occurred without the so-called facilities of school life, in places where a low tone of manners and morals prevails, and where the school is naturally found reflecting the general character of the people, but not infecting, rather being infected by, the surrounding population. The managers of the best mixed schools report that the greatest good results from the mixed system. The boys become in measure softened, and learn the practical lesson of consideration for others. The girls acquire confidence, and by the natural stimulus of rivalry are quickened in their studies. In all places where these schools would ordinarily be found the children are already acquainted with each other; they mingle at their homes and in their play; and it appears the wiser plan to allow this natural and healthy intercourse to be continued in their school, rather than to obtrude the ideas of separation and of difference by treating each sex as though it would corrupt the other.

The Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry assisted, last week, at the opening of the handsome new buildings designed for the Working Men's Club and Institute at Barrow-in-Furness. The accommodation includes a fine coffee-room, a reading-room and chess-room, lecture and billiard rooms, committee-rooms, offices, kitchen, dressing-rooms, hall, lavatories, vestibule, superintendent's quarters, wine, beer, and store cellars, &c. The total cost of the structure has been £3450; and towards this amount Mr. H. W. Schneider, of Belsfield, Windermere, has contributed the sum of £2000, and the Barrow Hematite Iron and Steel Works Company £1000, the Furness Railway Company having given the site, valued at £1000. The present building, though complete in itself, is only one portion of a design prepared to meet the requirements of the rapidly-increasing population of Barrow. This design includes two detached buildings, occupying the eastern and western extremities of the site, and connected with the club by two colonnades extending the entire length of the southern boundary. The eastern building is already commenced, and will contain a large public swimming-bath, with offices. The cost of its erection will be about £2000, and this will be entirely defrayed by Mr. James Ramsden, Mayor of the town. The western building is intended for a gymnasium, to correspond in elevation with the public baths. The opening of the new institute was celebrated by a luncheon, given by the Mayor, Mr. James Ramsden, at which the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, together with the directors of the Furness Railway Company, Mr. H. W. Schneider, the members of the Town Council, and others, were present.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LEARNER.—Articles on chess in encyclopedias are for the most part worthless. In the new and much-valued edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" CHESS is given just as it was first written by Mr. Donaldson at the period of the match between Edinburgh and London. The most complete and useful article on the subject for a learner in any encyclopedia we have seen is, perhaps, that in the "English Cyclopædia"—Arts and Sciences division.

I. LIBERAL.—They shall have all due attention.

S. M., V. D., and OTHERS.—The 48th move of White in the consultation game which appeared in our last should be—K R to Q 5th, as the context plainly shows. Neither of the Rooks can be played to King's 5th.

F. H.—Many thanks. One has been returned, in consideration of a suggested improvement in the position of the White King.

I. L. Sagar Holme.—We shall be glad to communicate with you on the subject of the games last received; but you must send a precise address, if you please.

H. T.—Play space is "first attempt" at problem-making are almost as execrable as first attempts at fiddle-playing.

QUERIST.—The following rule in "Chess Praxis" (1860) meets your case:—"A move is complete and irrevocable (provided it be a legal one) the moment the Piece or Pawn has quitted the player's hand; but as long as the hand remains on the man touched, it may be played to any square it commands which the player has not touched with it during his deliberation on the move. But it must always be played to a different square from that it occupied previously to the move; and if it has touched all the squares it commands, it must be played to any one of them the opponent elects."

F. R. S.—THE BADEN CHESS CONGRESS.—Up to the time of going to press, the expected particulars of this meeting have not arrived. We have nothing, therefore, at present, to add to the short telegram in our last Number.

PROB.—You will see from the score made by the combatants in the First-Class Tournament of the Newcastle Chess Meeting—given below—that Mr. E. Thorold has won the chief prize, and the challenge cup also. Mr. Thorold is president of the Bristol Chess Club, and one of the finest English players. The next best scores were made by Mr. E. Walker, formerly president of the Cambridge Chess Club, and Mr. W. Waite, of Eton, two of our most accomplished players. Mr. Fisher, of Malvern, also stands well on the list, and gives promise of early excellence. The remaining scores were not remarkable.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1380 has been received from H. T. Wilfred, E. and A. de Gogorza, Felix, Pierre, Huz and Buz, H. D. W. P. G. Manfred and Man Friday, Peter, Orazio, I. B. Reynier, R. W. T. Derevon, Sigma, T. S. Brandreth, Gipsy, I. N. Keynes, H. W. D. L. H. Gimblett, Farmer, W. F. of Ludlow; G. P. D. Thomas Glyn, F. M. C. Juvenis, G. B. D.; S. F. Q. B. of Brugge, E. and G. of Ely; S. M. E. R. A. Pip, Hoteper, Emma, Charley, F. R. S., Koenig, B. A. Doggett, W. T. V., A. Z., R. D. L., I. Rumball, S. D., Civis, Pompadour, L. S. D., Bon-bon, D. C. L., C. S., Dover, Peregrine, M. P., W. B., Presis, Rosin, Alderley, W. Heard, F. H. Mona, Brutus, J. Miles; H. and E. Fran, of Lyons; I. M., of Rotterdam; I. Davidson; Union, Oxford; E. Drood, Lionel, Owlet, and Detonator. All others are wrong.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Q to K B 5th		2. R to K 4th. Mate.	
* 1.		† 1.	
2. R to Q 5th. Mate.		2. B to Q B 5th. Mate.	

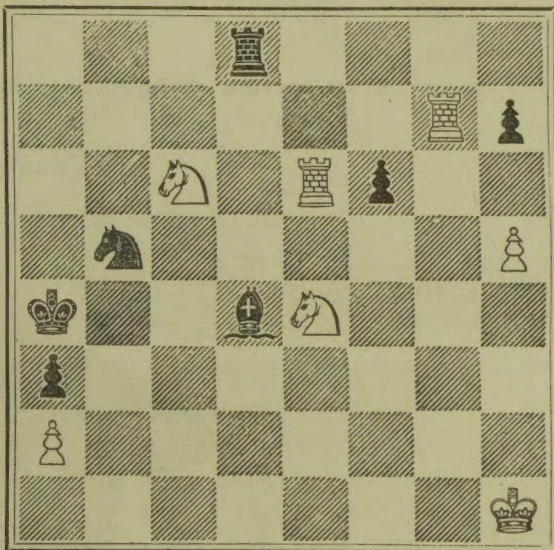
WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Kt to Q B 4th		2. R B or Kt gives mate.	
2. R to K B 8th			
* 1.		3. B takes R. Mate.	
2. B takes R (ch)			

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Q to K B 6th		3. Kt or P gives mate, according to Black's defence.	
2. Kt to Q 3rd			

PROBLEM NO. 1382.

By Mr. F. HRALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CAMDEN CHESS CLUB.

This little club was founded by the Rev. David Laing, F.R.S., about twenty years ago, for the promotion of social intercourse among the members of his congregation—an example well worthy of imitation by other clergymen. The meetings are held on alternate Monday evenings, at the houses of members of the club in succession. The members bring their own apparatus of boards and chessmen. On the death of the first president, Mr. Laing, the office was filled by the Rev. E. Spooner, and after him by the Rev. C. Lee, M.A. After awhile, Mr. Lee being unable to attend regularly, the club elected Mr. C. Tomlinson, F.R.S., who still presides. Occasionally the members invite some player of note, and then select two or three of their strongest men to do battle in consultation against the big gun. The following smart little game, for example, was contested lately in the club between Mr. Horwitz on one side and Messrs. C. Tomlinson and Pierce, consulting together, on the other side:—

(Two Knights' Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Horwitz.)	WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Mr. Horwitz.)	WHITE (The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. B to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P takes Kt	Q R to Q B sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to K B 3rd	21. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	22. Q takes Q	P takes Q
5. P takes P	Kt to Q 4th	23. Kt to K 5th	K R to K sq
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd	24. Kt takes P	Kt takes P
7. P takes P	P takes P	25. K R to K sq	Kt takes B
8. B to Q R 4th	P to K B 3rd	26. R takes Kt	B to Q 6th
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th	27. P to K B 3rd	P to Q B 5th
10. Q to K 2nd	B to Q B 4th	28. Q R to Q B sq	P takes P
11. P to K R 3rd	Castles	29. R takes B	P takes R
12. Kt to K R 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	30. Kt to K 7th (ch)	
13. P to Q B 4th	B to Q R 3rd		
14. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 4th		
From this point the attack obtained by the allies is very difficult to resist.			
15. Castles	B to Q 5th	31. Kt takes R	K to B sq
16. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt		P to Q 7th
17. P takes B	K Kt takes P		
18. Q to K R 5th	Kt takes B		

CHESS MEETING AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The report of this meeting not having reached us in time, we can only give the result of the play in the chief tourney. This contest, open to provincial amateurs who are members of the association, was for a prize of the value of £10, the winner of which twice became the winner also of a £50 challenge cup. On the first competition, which took place in 1868, Mr. Thorold gained the prize; and, as he was fortunate enough to win it again this year, he carried off with it the challenge cup as well. The following table presents a list of the competitors and the gross score made by each of them:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
1. Mr. Thorold (Bath)	8	1	0
2. Mr. Walker (Cheltenham) ..	7	1	1
3. Mr. Waite (Eton)	6	2	1
4. Mr. Fisher (Malvern)	6	2	0
5. Mr. Hill (South Shields) ..	4	3	0
6. Mr. Skipworth (Bilsdale) ..	3	6	0
7. Mr. Newham (Barrow)	2	6	1
8. Mr. Charleton (Newcastle) ..	2	6	0
9. Mr. Punshon (Newcastle) ..	2	7	0
10. Mr. Nicholson (South Shields) ..	1	6	1

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Thomas Charles William Spring-Rice, late of 53, Eccleston-square, Piccadilly, formerly of the Foreign Office, the second son of the first Lord Monteagle, P.C., was proved, in the London Court, on the 4th inst., by his relict, Elizabeth Margaret Spring-Rice, daughter of William Marshall, Esq.; George Hibbert Marshall, Esq., of Engholmes, Hull, and the Hon. Edward Scott Gifford, of 4, Eaton-place South, the joint acting executors; and he appoints his wife sole guardian of his infant children. The personality was sworn under £6000. The will is dated Sept. 3, 1867. The testator died on the 13th ult., aged fifty-one. He has bequeathed, with the exception of a small legacy, the whole of his property to his wife absolutely.

The will of Major-General Charles Edmund Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, was proved, in the London Court, under £30,000 personality.

The will of Louisa Broomfield was proved in London under £35,000, and she has left the following charitable bequests:—To the Liverpool Infirmary, Dispensary, and Northern Hospital, each £200; to King's College Hospital and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, each £100; to the Royal Free Hospital, the Society for the Spread of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Ragged School Union, each £50.

The will of Nathaniel Micklem, Esq., late of Rose Hill, Hurley, Berkshire, was proved, in the registry at Oxford, by Henry Micklem, Esq., the son, the sole acting executor, a power being reserved to Eleanor Judith Mary Micklem, the relict, and her brother, Richard Francis George, the other executors, to prove hereafter. The personality was sworn under £90,000. The testator died April 9 last, having executed his will July 16, 1868, with three codicils, the last dated Feb. 19, 1870. To his wife he has left an immediate legacy of £1000 and an annuity of £350. To his son Henry he devises all his real estates absolutely. He has left liberal bequests to the rest of his family. He has bequeathed to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, a legacy of £100, and to one of his servants he has left an annuity of £30, and legacies to all his other servants. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his three sons, Henry, Edward, and Leonard, equally amongst them.

The will of Richard Shelton, Esq., of Oxley House, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, was proved, in the London Court, by Elizabeth Shelton, the relict; Henry Duncalfe, of Pirton, farmer; and Joseph Cooper, of Wolverhampton. The personality was sworn under £100,000. The will is dated Aug. 1, 1867, with five codicils—the last was made March 30, 1870. He leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £3000 and an annuity of £850. He has left liberal legacies to his sons and daughter. He leaves his business and goodwill of timber merchant to his two sons, John Masefield Shelton and William Griffin Shelton; and—after making some remunerating bequests to his executors and leaving legacies to his servants and workmen, and the following charitable bequests, viz., £200 for the poor of St. George's, Wolverhampton; £50 to the Sunday and day schools of that church; and £100 to the Irish Church Missionary Society—the residue of his property, real and personal, to his three sons, Richard, John, and William, in equal shares.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Aug. 13:—

In London the births of 2066 children—991 boys and 1075 girls—were registered in the week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1494. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1926, and the deaths 1427 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2119 births and 1570 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 53 and the deaths 76 below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 608 deaths, including 11 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 118 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 5 from croup, 25 from whooping-cough, 12 from typhus, 23 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 8 from simple continued fever, 1 from relapsing fever, 10 from erysipelas, and 289 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 25 deaths were registered. Thirty-one deaths resulted from violence: of these 28 were accidental, including 11 by fractures, 1 by burns or scalds, 2 by drowning, and 6 by suffocation. Three suicides were registered. No fatal accident caused by horses or vehicles in the streets was returned last week.

During the week ending the 13th inst. 4837 births and 3965 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 29 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the four preceding weeks was 27 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 42 per 1000; Bradford, 44; Manchester, 31; Salford, 26; London, 24; Birmingham, 30; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24; Leeds, 41; Portsmouth, 25; Sheffield, 37; Hull, 36; Wolverhampton, 28; Bristol, 32; Nottingham, 33; Sunderland, 16; Leicester, 42; and Norwich 32. Diarrhoea caused an increased number of deaths in Norwich, Bristol, Birmingham, Nottingham, Liverpool, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, and Hull. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 20 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 33; and in Dublin, 19.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending the 13th inst. were at the annual rate of 31 per 1000 persons living. The reported deaths from smallpox were 176, as compared with 151 in the previous week. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 6th inst. was 26 per 1000.

The Brighton Daily News states that the inhabitants of Crawley have determined to perpetuate among them the memory of the late Mr. Mark Lemon, who was for many years a resident of that village, by erecting a drinking-fountain to his memory.

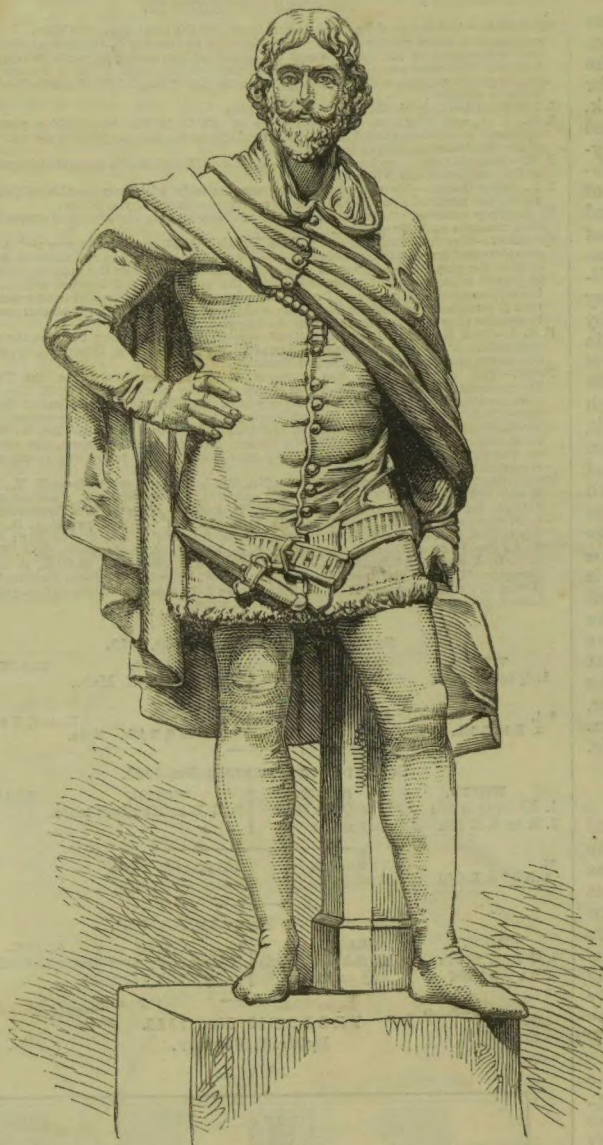
At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, Mr. Young, the secretary, brought under the notice of the committee a large number of cases of saving life from drowning in various parts of the world, many of them evidencing distinguished and disinterested gallantry, and at the same time placing the lives of the rescuers in imminent peril. The silver medallion was unanimously voted to Miss Ida Cummins, a young lady eighteen years of age, for saving Mrs. K. Jack from drowning at Whitepoint, Queenstown.—On the same day the Mayor of Rochester (Alderman J. R. Ford) presented a bronze medal granted by this society to Joseph Pocock, who recently saved Orlando Black from drowning, in the river Medway, at Rochester. This was the fourth person that young Pocock had rescued from drowning.

THE FIRST MAYOR OF HULL.

A marble statue of Sir William de la Pole, merchant, who was the first Mayor of the borough of Kingston-on-Hull in the reign of King Edward III., has been given to the Hull Corporation by Mr. Alderman Robert Jameson, the Sheriff, and has been placed on the grand staircase of the Townhall. It is the work of Mr. W. D. Keyworth, jun., the sculptor also of the statue of Andrew Marvell, the patriotic M.P. for Hull in the seventeenth century, which is one of the chief ornaments of the same building, though it contains also a fine statue of King Edward I., the earliest Royal patron of Hull. Our Illustration shows the design of the statue of Sir William de la Pole, which has considerable merits as a work of art. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—"Sir William de la Pole, Knight Banneret, first Mayor of Hull, A.D. 1332-1335, an eminent and munificent merchant, his Sovereign's friend, this town's benefactor, Lord of Myton and Holderness, a Baron of the Exchequer, founder of the Charter House, Hull, ancestor of the noble family of Suffolk. He died April 21, 1366." The ceremony of formally presenting this statue was performed on Friday, the 5th inst., when Alderman Jameson's handsome gift was accepted by the Mayor, Alderman Bryson, and the Town Clerk; and some remarks were made by the Rev. Canon Brooke, the Rev. H. W. Kemp, and other gentlemen, upon the historical and local interest of the subject. The thanks of the Corporation, and of the townsfolk generally, were given to Alderman Jameson, and to the sculptor also, who is a native of Hull. Mr. Sheriff Leatham has signified his intention to follow the example of his colleague, and present another statue to the Townhall.

The Stamp Office accounts for 1869 show that in that year twenty probates of wills or letters of administration were stamped as passing personal property exceeding a quarter of million. Five of these probates had a stamp of £3750; five had a stamp of £4500; three had a stamp of £5250; one administration had a stamp of £5625; one probate a stamp of £7500; one a stamp of £9000; one a stamp of £10,500; one a stamp of £12,000; one a stamp of £13,500; and one, the will of a millionaire, had a stamp of £21,000.

The dispute at the Thorncliffe collieries, which lasted eighteen months, has at length terminated. On Thursday week Mr. W. S. Stanhope, accompanied by a deputation of the late workmen, waited on Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co.; and, after a long discussion, terms were agreed upon, drawn up, and signed by Mr. Stanhope. It was stipulated that the men should make application for work individually, and the firm engaged to employ the old hands, where they could, in preference to new ones. It was also agreed that 21 cwt. should be given to the town, and the men agreed that there should be fortnightly reductions in what are termed headings, and also in yard work. Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co. undertook that 320 of the old hands (out of 800) should be employed within a month from terms being accepted. The dispute is said to have cost the Miners' Association £20,000.



STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM DE LA POLE, AT HULL.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER.

The Corporation of Manchester has provided a new public park for the suburbs of Chorlton-on-Medlock and Hulme, which was opened by the Mayor a fortnight ago. The site of this park is in Moss-lane, near Brooks's Bar, towards Old Trafford. The land, comprising sixty acres, was purchased from Lord Egerton for £24,000. There was a competition of plans for the laying out of the park, and those of Mr. A. G. Hennell were adopted. It was resolved, however, that the work should be carried out under the direction of the city surveyor, Mr. J. G. Lyne, who also designed the entrance-gates and railing. The lodges at the Hulme and Chorlton entrances were designed by Mr. A. Darbishire, architect. The style adopted is Gothic, in the character of the English domestic architecture of the Middle Ages. There is accommodation in each lodge for a park-keeper and family, and also a shelter for women. At the Hulme lodge a committee-room is provided, over the women's shelter, with store-room and lavatory. The buildings are of brick, faced with white ends, and dressed off in black mortar. To each lodge is attached a small tower, or turret, with a clock chamber and openings for dials. The ornamental laying out of the park has been executed under the direction of Mr. M'Millan, head gardener. The principal features of the park are a terrace at the north end, 30 ft. wide, and extending from the Hulme to the Chorlton entrance, a length of 360 yards; in the centre is a clock-tower, 30 ft. high; a large central lawn, comprising 9½ acres, with a flagstaff in the centre, 62 ft. high; a lake, comprising two acres of water surface, with an island and wild fowl; a rosery near the south gate; a playground, comprising 7½ acres; a bowling-green, 192 ft. by 154 ft.; two gymnasia, the boys' containing 5000 square yards, and the girls', 3100; and four propagating-houses, 130 yards in length. There are 3300 yards of carriage drives and 3700 yards of footpaths within the park. It is surrounded by a dwarf stone wall, surmounted by an iron railing, and has five entrances. The entire cost of the park has been about £60,000.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held, last week, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The opening meeting was held, on Tuesday, in the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Institute, and the president, Dr. Charlton, delivered the opening address. Dr. Embleton, of Newcastle, is the president of the section devoted to medicine; Professor Lister, of the surgery section; Dr. A. Clark, of physiology; Dr. Rumsey, of public medicine; Professor Laycock, of psychology; and Dr. Robert Barnes, of the section devoted to midwifery. Each of the presidents delivered an address at the opening of his respective section, and a number of interesting papers were read. The members of the association dined with Sir W. Armstrong, at Jesmond, on Wednesday afternoon; and in the evening the president gave a soirée in the Townhall, which was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind held in Newcastle. Plymouth is to receive the association next year, and Dr. Whipple is to be president.



OPENING OF THE ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER.